No DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth ave. and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, 15 cents per week; mailed, per year, $10 00, postage paid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., addressed to COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary, Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1875. NO. 107.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION BEFORE THE HOUSE.

CLAIMING DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS.

General Expression of Views on Both Sides.

Committee of Seven Appointed to Report on the Condition of Southern Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 11, 1875.

The House met at seven o'clock. A communication was read from the Philadelphia Councils, covering a resolution protesting against the passage of the Police Magistrate bill for that city.

Mr. Zern offered a resolution to appoint Centennial Committee of thirteen in addition to the regular standing committee. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Gorman, of Luzerne, offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS—The unparalleled usurpation, perpetrated upon the sovereign people of one of the States of this Union, in which the duly elected members of the General Assembly have been forced from their seats by Federal bayonets, demands from this body some suitable expression of earnest sympathy and emphatic protestation; therefore,

Resolved, That the chair appoint a special committee, whose duty it shall be to give a befitting expression to the deep commiseration this House entertains for the suffering people of Louisiana, and its bitter condemnation of the unwarranted assumption and tyrannical exercise of military power by their oppressors, and report at their earliest convenience.

A motion to lay on the table was lost—yeas 69, nays 85.

Mr. Wolfe, of Union, offered an amendment to strike out the resolution, and insert that the anarchy that now exists and has for the past three years existed in the State of Louisiana excites our deepest sympathy, and while we are not sufficiently informed as to the existing affairs in that State to intelligently express our opinion whether the action of President Grant therein is warranted by the Constitution and laws of the United States or not, we hereby affirm the sentiments expressed by his Excellency, Governor Hartranft, in his recent annual message that the supremacy of the law must be unquestioned and justice obtained through the proper and established channels, in the manner prescribed by the people themselves, and that in no event and under no circumstances should a military force be used until the power of the civil authorities is exhausted and the outbreak assumes proportions of such magnitude that the officers would be powerless to overcome it."

Mr. Wolfe supported the amendment in a able speech, referring to the course pursued by Gen. Jackson in New Orleans.

Mr. Reighard, Democrat, of Lycoming, favored the original resolution.

Mr. Rawlins, of Blair, hoped the amendment would pass.

Mr. Vogdes, of Philadelphia, had Sheridan's report read as hisspeech.

Mr. Embich, Democrat, of Franklin, read the New York *Times* in reply to Mr. Vogdes. A motion to lay on the table was lost by a rising vote.

Mr. Smith, Republican, of Chester, made a strong, cool speech favoring Mr. Wolfe's amendment.

Mr. Leigh, Republican, of Philadelphia, offered as an amendment to the amendment the following: "That a committee of thirteen be appointed to inquire and report to this House if in the extraordinary proceedings at the organization of the Louisiana Legislature any constitutional law has been violated." This was voted down without division.

The vote on Mr. Wolfe's amendment was—yeas 73, nays 82.

Mr. Reighard moved to make the committee seven.

Mr. Wolfe offered an amendment to the amendment, that a committee of five be appointed to inquire if the reports of General Sheridan are facts and, if so, that the committee be requested to draft resolutions condemnatory of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, for calling in the United States soldiers to protect them in carrying out their outrages on the Republicans of the State." Not agreed to—yeas 72, nays 76.

Mr. Huhn, of Philadelphia, offered an amendment, as follows: "In view of the recent occurrences alleged to have taken place in the State of Louisiana, and the newspaper reports connected therewith, that a committee of seven members be appointed by the Speaker to inquire into the facts of the case, and report the same to the House for such action as may be deemed expedient."

Mr. Huhn supported his amendment. When Mr. Parker, Democrat, made a speech favoring the original resolution, which was ably answered by Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga, who was followed by Messrs. Talley, Fincher and Faunce, Democrats.

At half-past ten Mr. Law, of Montgomery, called the previous question, which was ordered—yeas 88, nays 66.

Mr. Huhn's amendment was rejected—yeas 74, nays 86. Then the original resolution, with the number of the committee, seven, was adopted—yeas 86, nays 73.

The Speaker announced as the committee: Messrs. Gorman, Reighard, Parker, Irwin, of Pittsburgh, Mitchell, Bailey and Smith, of Chester.

At fifteen minutes past eleven the House adjourned.

OMAHA.

Nebraska Penitentiary in the Hands of the Convicts—The Citizens of Lincoln in Alarm—A Company of Troops Sent from Omaha.

OMAHA, January 11.—The convicts of the penitentiary at Lincoln, under the leadership of the notorious McWalters, about three o'clock to-day, overpowered the inside guards, gained possession of the armory, and then drove the outside guards from the walls, shooting one, Julius Gasper, in the knee and wounding him severely. Another is reported dying. They fired several shots at citizens who were approaching with arms, wounding two. The warden was absent in the city. His wife and children and the female convicts were locked in the upper part of the building. Grave apprehensions are felt for the safety of the guards and the warden's family, as the convicts are desperate men. The warden and a large body of armed citizens are patrolling outside of the prison. The convicts are momentarily expected to sally forth, having procured citizens' clothing by stripping the guards. Governor Furnias, having applied to General Ord for aid, a company of troops left this evening in a special train for Lincoln.

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Wife Murderer Sentenced.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., January 11, 1875.

Jesse Stewart was to-day sentenced to the penitentiary for eleven years and six months, for the murder of his wife, last September.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

There are sixteen cases of trachina in Kankakee, Ills. Two victims of the disease have died.

Both branches of the Baltimore City Councils solemnly protest in favor of the Louisiana Conservatives.

The Wisconsin Legislature meets tomorrow. There seems to be little doubt of the re-election of Senator Carpenter.

The Vicksburg Congressional Committee will close their sittings at that place to-morrow afternoon, and then move to Jackson.

At a meeting of the Pacific Mail Company's directors yesterday, Albert Hatch was elected director, in place of W. F. Fogg; and Russell Sage, in place of T. W. Park.

A Louisiana meeting was held at St. Louis last night, at which Colonel Broadhead and Henry C. Brockmeyer made speeches and protests. Broadhead was, naturally, specially severe on Sheridan and Grant. The usual resolutions were adopted.

There has been a decided modification of temperature since Saturday in the Northwest. The recent storm was especially trying on the telegraph lines, and those of the Atlantic and Pacific company, between Chicago and Omaha, have been down since Friday.

The Minnesota Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of Oakes Ames and Oliver Ames vs. the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, to the effect that the charter of the company is unconstitutional and void; consequently the railroad company is without any legal chartered rights whatever.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

ALFONZO EXPECTED AT MADRID THURSDAY—CARLOS UNSUBDUED.

MADRID, January 11.—King Alfonzo will enter the Capital Thursday next. It is reported that Don Carlos is determined on a vigorous prosecution of the war, notwithstanding the restoration of the monarchy. The government will accordingly direct the resumption of active operations against him in a few days.

CARLOS ISSUES A PROCLAMATION—HE CONTEMPLATES THE CONDUCT OF ALFONSO WITH SORROW.

Herald Cable Special.

LONDON, January 11.—Don Carlos has issued a proclamation, dated at his headquarters at Vera, January 6th, in which he says that as the head of the Spanish Bourbons he contemplates with profound sorrow the attitude of his cousin Alfonso, whose inexperience has led him to consent to be the instrument of the same persons who expelled him and his mother. Notwithstanding, he makes no protest. The dignity of himself and army is his only protest. He avers that he will remain faithful to his holy mission and keep the flag unstained.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, January 11.—Steamships Java and Westphalia, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 11, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills 4 per cent, or 1 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 93¼@93⅝; for account 93⅝. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 107¼; do. 1867, 107⅝; 10-40's, 105⅝; new 5's, 103¾. New York Central 93; Erie 26⅝; preferred 46. Tallow 45s 6d@47s 9d. Sugar 24s 6d@25s 1d.

FRANKFORT, January 11.—5-20's, 1862, 85⅝.

PARIS, January 11.—Rentes 62 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 11.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7⅝d; Orleans 7¾d; sales 18,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 7,400 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Pork 80s 6d. Bacon—long clear middles 48s; short clear middles 50s 9d.

ANTWERP, January 11.—Petroleum 36 francs.

NEW ORLEANS.

GOVERNOR WELLS COMING NORTH.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—Ex-Governor J. Madison Wells, President of the Returning Board, arrived in this city today, from his home in Rapides parish, and will leave for Washington at once, to give testimony before the Congressional Committee.

SHERIDAN REPORTS.

The latest edition of the outrage report was telegraphed to the Secretary of War yesterday by General Sheridan.

THE REPUBLICANS' STATEMENT.

The Republican Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to report a statement of the proceedings of Monday last, have submitted the same. Among other things, it is shown that Whitz was the first to call on General De Trobriand for military interference to quelt the disorder in the hall, and that a vote of thanks was given for the intervention.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 11, 1875.

TILTON-BEECHER CASE.

The Brooklyn City Court room was crowded early this morning to hear the proceedings in the Beecher-Tilton case. The counsel of both sides appeared about eleven o'clock. Tilton and Moulton appeared shortly after. Mr. Beecher entered the court accompanied by Mrs. Beecher and one of their sons.

Mr. Morris, in his argument, said this was no ordinary case, no contest between litigants to determine the right to property, or even to personal liberty. It was a case more far-reaching in its consequences than any ever before tried in this country. There was not a home in this broad land—nay, in all Christendom—which was not interested in its results. The home, the marriage relation and all that was dear in that relation, was concerned in this case. The plaintiff pressed, in the course of the trial, to produce as authority for his charges no less a person than the defendant himself.

Judge Morris continued his argument up to the adjournment. He will conclude tomorrow. So far he has not attempted to speak on any new matter arising out of the controversy and has discussed nothing but what has already been published.

LOUISIANA INDIGNATION MEETING — SPEECHES BY MESSRS. BRYANT, EVARTS AND OTHERS.

The indignation meeting held in the Cooper Institute to-night, to denounce the outrages against the political rights of the people of Louisiana, was one of the most remarkable events of the kind ever witnessed in this city, in point of numbers and enthusiasm. The doors were opened half an hour before the usual time. The rush was terrific, and at a quarter past seven, standing room could not be had in the great hall. The confusion became uproarious shortly before eight o'clock, reporters at the sides of the stage having to beat a retreat before the overwhelming numbers on either flank. The entrance of Mayor Wickham and a crowd of friends, was the signal for applause which soon became lost in yells and laughter at men clambering into the organ gallery. The platform was thronged so that there was barely room for a little space around the chair. Those on the platform appeared to be mostly Democrats. Mr. Bryant and Roger Cooper were among the last to arrive, and were heartily cheered.

August Belmont called the meeting to order and proposed Mayor Wickham as chairman. Mayor Wickham took the chair and said he had just been handed a dispatch from our suffering brethren in the South, and he asked their attention to it: "Louisiana sends greetings to-night. Her people will not be goaded into conflict with the United States troops. A committee is preparing evidence to refute the slanders of Sheridan. We rely on the moral support of our sister States to restore to us, as American freemen, our right of self-government." [Immense applause.] The dispatch was signed by John McEnery, Governor, and other officials.

William Cullen Bryant then addressed the meeting. He said the President had no right to intermeddle in the affairs of a State, save in two cases: First, to protect the State from invasion; and secondly, on the application of the Legislature or Executive, to protect the State against domestic violence. The wrong alleged has no possible extenuation. I regard this question solely as a solemn question of constitutional law. No matter who desired the interference of the military—it should not have been given but in the way of the Constitution. Otherwise, it is an act from which no citizen has a right to withhold his condemnation. It must be rebuked the instant it is perpetrated. The evil must be crushed in its infancy, while its bones are yet in gristle, and before it becomes formidable as a precedent. These practices, which contemplate the subjection of local politics to the Federal authorities by the exercise of the military power, must be denounced, must be stopped, must be broken up forever.

A list of Vice Presidents was then read, among whom were Wm. E. Dodge, Whitelaw Reid, Simon Sterne, Peter Cooper, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Charles O'Conor and about seventy others.

A long series of resolutions were read, denouncing the interference of the military in State affairs, and approving the conduct of Governor Kellogg. Loud and long-continued applause followed each clause which denounced the conduct of the military authorities in the State of Louisiana.

Mayor Wickham put the question on the adoption of the resolutions as read, and they were carried amid the loudest uproar and a perfect storm of ayes.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, the next speaker, was received with cheers. He said: The sole intervention of Federal authority within the province of State authority, is to suppress violence, and that office, even, it shall not assume except when invited by the Legislature of the State, and on no casual condition that the Legislature is not in session, can the Governor represent the Legislature in the demand, but only on the condition that they cannot be convened. Now, then, by the Constitution of Louisiana, the Legislature was in session and the Governor had no power, had no right to represent that State in a demand for the intervention of the Federal authorities. It is only in insurrection or that degree of violence which approaches insurrection, that the Constitution of the United States has provided for this intervention, and it is only in support of such intervention that the legislation of the Congresses of 1795 and 1807 armed the President with the authority. The law set forth that when a riot was imminent, a proclamation should be issued. If, when general, had the matter in charge, the law should tell Randall who were here opposing the subsidy, and Randall would then see such parties. Money seemed to be in the air. He understood that Randall was authorized to deal with the parties opposing the subsidy, and get them out of the way. Randall silenced the opposition.

William B. Shaw testified that he received the money from Abert in Irwin's room. He did not labor with any member to procure the subsidy. The money was paid in return for information given Irwin.

Adjourned.

Irwin says the money paid Donn Piatt had nothing whatever to do with the Pacific Mail subsidy; that Piatt fought the subsidy from first to last. After the subsidy passed, he loaned the money, which the latter has since paid.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: John M. Thatcher, Commissioner of Patents; Marcus S. Hopkins, Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent Office, Albert G. Edwards, Assistant United States Treasurer at St. Louis; S. T. Farwell, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Iowa district; C. B. Lines, Receiver of Public Moneys at Topeka, Kansas; E. J. Jenkins, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Republican Land District of Kansas. Postmasters—Nelson B. Sherwin, Cleveland, Ohio; S. A. Epperson, Bushnell, Illinois; Nathan Galpin, Boonsborough, Iowa; S. B. Webster, Monticello, Illinois; John M. Trumbull, Monmouth, Illinois; W. P. Allan, Winchester, Kentucky; L. G. Johns, Seward, Nebraska; M. A. Frank, Falls City, Nebraska; W. R. McAllister, Grand Island, Nebraska.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Theodore Corrisino, of Illinois, Consul at Bristol; Geo. Manley, of Tennessee, Minister Resident at Ecuador; Edgar Stanton, of Illinois, Consul at Barmen. Postmasters —J. R. Marshall, Gold Hill, Nevada; Fayette W. Crane, Maquoketa, Iowa.

THE CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet adjourned at half-past one o'clock this afternoon. The object of the meeting was to consider the President's special message on Louisiana. The consideration was, however, postponed, as the message is not yet completed. Some conversation was had on the official report of General Sheridan, but no conclusion was reached.

WENDELL PHILLIPS THANKS THE ADMINISTRATION.

The following letter was received here this morning:

BOSTON, January —

SIR—I intrude on your time to thank the Administration for the course taken in Louisiana. Sheridan's judgment is entirely correct. You must have, or can easily obtain, abundant evidence to sustain him. I trust the President will support him promptly and vigorously. Be sure the North will fully sustain Grant in such circumstances. I wish to express to him my gratitude, as a citizen, for his decision and sagacity in dealing with the White League. One firm, decisive blow will smother the whole conspiracy; left to itself, it will keep the South in a turmoil and land her in bankruptcy, if not in rebellion. Respectfully,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

To General Beltmap, Washington, D. C.

HAZLETON, PA.

Conference of Coal Miners and Operators —General Strike Apprehended.

HAZLETON, PA., January 11.—A conference between delegates of miners and operators took place here to-day. The delegates represented six thousand men, and the total number to be affected by a suspension will amount to twenty thousand along the line of the Lehigh river, the Central Railroad in the Lehigh region. All the delegates expressed great opposition to the proposed basis, and a determination was expressed to hold out against it. The general feeling is that there will be a great strike, far worse than that of 1869.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Alarming Dispatch from Charlestown— More Military Wanted.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—The *Enquirer* has this special from Charleston, W. Va.: The following telegram was sent to President Grant to-night: "Send troops here at once. Not a single negro allowed to take his seat. The utmost anarchy prevails. What must I do?

(Signed) "H. W. BRAZEE,
"United States District Commissioner."

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12, 1 A. M., 1875.

PROBABILITIES.

During Tuesday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, rising temperature, northeast to southeast winds and cloudy or rainy weather will prevail, except partly as snow in the east section.

For the Middle States, falling barometer, slowly rising temperature, north to east winds, increasing cloudiness and light rain, sleet or snow. For the Lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, winds shifting to north and east, generally cloudy weather and snow. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys and the Northwest, falling barometer, north to east winds, cloudy weather and snow, followed by rising barometer, winds shifting to north and northwest, clearing and very cold weather. For New England, winds shifting to north and east, slowly rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and followed by falling barometer and possibly snow. The Ohio and Cumberland rivers will continue slowly falling, the Mississippi at Vicksburg and New Orleans rising.

Midnight Bulletin.

January 11, 1875—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	30.17	28	N. E.	Clear
Cincinnati	30.31	20	N. E.	Clear
Davenport	30.30	11	E.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.30	17	E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.19	16	E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	30.09	16	E.	Clear.
Louisville	30.26	20	E.	Clear.
Memphis	30.10	34	E.	Cloudy
Nashville	30.16	34	N. E.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.11	10		Fair.
Pittsburgh	30.42	12	E.	Foggy.
Shreveport	30.07	56	E.	Lt. rain.
St. Louis	30.20	22	E.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.36	2	N. E.	Snow.
Vicksburg	30.13	46	N. E.	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.18	2	N. E.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.98	23	N. E.	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	30.45	1	N.	Hy. snow.
North Platte	29.49	14	S. E.	Lt. snow.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS

Meeting to Suggest Candidates—Names Proposed—Resolutions Respecting the Taxpayers' Union.

The Republicans of the Seventh ward, this city, met last evening, for the purpose of suggesting names of candidates for ward officers, to be elected on the third Tuesday of February. The meeting was held in the Franklin street school house, and was largely attended.

After an organization had been effected, the following suggestions were made:

Select Council—one to nominate—Jno. A. Musgrave, Samuel Frank.

Common Council—one to nominate—Samuel Mears, C. K. Bowers.

Alderman—Jos. A. Butler, (nominated by acclamation.)

School Directors—one to nominate—Samuel Mears, Geo. Wamhoff, Robt. Flinn, Geo. W. Wilson, Geo. H. Atkinson, W. J. Foster, Jno. Devlin.

Judges of election—First precinct, Wm. Dalgleish; Second precinct, J. Ki Scott; Third precinct, J. K. Brown.

Inspectors—First precinct, Marshall Brown; Second precinct, Jeremiah Murphy, Robert Marshall; Third precinct, W. Edgar.

Assessors—First precinct, H. P. Barnes; Second precinct, Wm. Fleming; Third precinct, Robert Flinn.

Constable—Geo. K. Montgomery, Robert Gillespie, G. W. Massey.

Next Saturday evening week was fixed upon as the time for the primary election.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, A few disappointed politician and wealthy land owners, styling themselves a Taxpayers' Union, have recently proposed to test the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania act, under the provisions of which immense benefits have been secured by land owners in new city districts, and

WHEREAS, Success in having said act decided unconstitutional will have the effect of saddling upon the people at large the whole of the immense amount of bonds issued under said act, thereby relieving those who were directly benefited by the expenditure, therefore

Resolved, That we oppose such action as an outrage upon the great body of taxpayers who have not been benefitted to the extent of a farthing by the improvement carried forward under said act.

Resolved, That in this proposed action of the so-called Taxpayers' Union does not represent the mass of taxpayers, and we, as taxpayers of the Seventh ward, repudiate their assumption as representatives of the people.

Resolved, That we cannot see where it would be for the best interests of the majority of the taxpayers to bear the expense of another election for the sole purpose of gratifying a few dissatisfied and disappointed persons.

After some discussion on the questions covered by the resolutions the meeting adjourned.

The Allegheny Fire.

Mr. W. J. Carson, acting for the Fire Marshal, yesterday investigated as to the cause of the fire at Mr. Heckert's store, in the North Diamond, Allegheny. He ascertained that the fire was communicated from the flue of the furnace, under the store, of the laundry of the Central Hotel. He will recommend that the building be condemned as dangerous. Mr. Heckert's loss is only about one thousand dollars.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Hawaiian and Canadian Reciprocity Treaties.

THE CANADIAN TREATY TO BE DEFEATED.

George H. Boker Nominated Minister to Russia.

POINTS OF THE IRWIN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

The President's Message on Southern Affairs.

It Will Adduce Ample Evidence by Unimpeachable Witnesses.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1875.

The Reciprocity Treaties.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will meet to-morrow and have a statement from Henry A. Pierce, Minister resident of the United States at Honolulu, on the subject of reciprocity of trade between the United States and Hawaii. The treaty now under negotiation between the Secretary of State and the Hawaiian Commission has not yet been submitted to the Senate, but will shortly be. In anticipation of this, the parties interested will advise the commission upon what grounds they ask the ratification of the treaty and the advantages to accrue to the United States. The treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, after a full consideration, has been decided upon adversely in committee and will be so reported to the Senate within the next ten days. The delay in reporting the treaty back to the Senate is owing to no indecision on the part of the committee, but to give several of its members time for further inquiry and investigation. As soon as the treaty is before the Senate, in executive session, the members of the committee will urge action at once. They are confident that the treaty will be defeated before the adjournment of the present session.

Boker as Minister to Russia.

The nomination of George H. Boker to be Minister to St. Petersburg, was to-day referred to the committee. There will be no opposition to his confirmation.

The Irwin Habeas Corpus.

The *habeas corpus* in the Irwin case will come up before Judge MacArthur at twelve o'clock to-morrow. District Attorney Fisher was at the Capitol to-day, in consultation with some of the most prominent lawyers of the House, in relation to the matter, and was also engaged in the examination of the authority. He thinks the right of either House of Congress to punish for contempt will be conceded under the act of February 24, 1857. Commitments made contempt a misdemeanor, and directed that the case of any one guilty of contempt shall be at once certified to the District Attorney for indictment. Under the revised statutes which were adopted last December, this question of indictment was reserved. The question, it is therefore expected, will turn upon the joint section, exhausting the power to punish for contempt, when it directed the courts to take cognizance of the question. It is not considered that the question has been exhausted, of course Irwin will have to be admitted to bail.

The Message on Southern Affairs.

There was a special session of the Cabinet to-day, at which the main features of the message to accompany the reports upon the condition of affairs in the South were considered. The message will review the course of events in Louisiana and will be well supported by the evidence of witnesses of unimpeachable character. Senator Cameron to-day remarked that he had no doubt that the President had ample grounds for his action against the turbulent people of New Orleans, and he proposed to wait for the facts before he formed an opinion. He thought it would be well for sensible people to do the same thing, and not permit themselves to be influenced by a clamor set up by Democrats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1875.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Satuday 11.—The Ways and Means Committee continued the Pacific Mail investigation. Representative John B. Storm testified that Randall was mistaken in understanding him to say he had been approached to influence his vote on the subsidy question. What he (Storm) told him, two years ago, was in general terms that he knew of corruption that had been so approached. The facts were that the witness was told about two years ago by Congressman Parker, of New Hampshire, that while the latter was then active on the subsidy amendment and he was coming down stairs in the Capitol, a total stranger offered to give him $1,000 if he would go back to the gallery and not vote. Lyman Elmore testified that he is an attorney-at-law in New York, but is in Washington about half of each year attending to business before the Departments. Never did any work for the Pacific Mail. While in Washington, in May, 1872, was introduced to General Smith. One day Smith showed him a check for $50,000 and said: "The New York attorney of the Pacific Mail Company is going to pay me some money; will you identify me?" Two or three days afterward Smith Schumaker called at his office and said he had a check for $50,000 which the Pacific Mail Company had directed him to hand to Elmore on two names one Elmore would indicate; witness replied that he must be mistaken, but then remembered, and told Schumaker what this gentleman (Smith) had said, whereupon Schumaker said, that's the man, and exhibited a $50,000 check. Witness remarked: "You are not going to make payment in checks, are you?" and Schumaker then went out to get it cashed. Soon afterward General Smith came in, and asked permission to wait in the office till Schumaker should appear, which he did in about two hours. Whereupon, Elmore said to Schumaker: "This is the General Smith who says you are to pay him some money. Schumaker then handed to Smith a roll of bills and left the office. Witness remarked, jocularly, "Isn't that too much for one man to carry off?" General Smith replied in the same vein, "I am going to divide; I have to pay this out." Was sure this General Smith was not Giles H. Smith, or Baldy Smith; think it more than likely this person was Morgan Smith, but had doubts, for the reason that Morgan L. Smith being a very liberal man, would not, probably, have used a witness and office to bribe, when offering something more than thanks.

Abert, being ordered by the House to announce the questions propounded, said Reverdy Johnson gave him another opinion on Saturday, to the effect that as he (Abert) acted in merely a financial character and not as counsel, he could answer the questions as to whom he paid the money. He then gave a list of the persons to whom he gave the money, including: McFarland $25,000, W. B. Shaw $15,000, A W. Randall $5,000, A. E. Corwin $1,500, J. M. Morris $1,500, J. G. Barrett, $7,000, H. G. Fant, $9,000, Donn Piatt $5,000. R. Parsons $1,500, O. J. Averill $9,000, John H. Ela $1,000, Alexander Ayer, the Sheriff $500, Wm. Moran $200, Charles Abert $7,000, Chittenden $5,000, Cormick $500, Ingraham $5,000, John Boyd $4,500; total $120,800 disbursed between March 6th and September 7th, 1872. Hersey was Assistant Doorkeeper or Messenger of the House of Representatives. John Boyd was Assistant Doorkeeper of the House, and was introduced to Abert by Hersey. Chittenden was a lawyer.

McFarland testified that he received $25,000 for Col. J. W. Forney, to whom he delivered the money.

John Boyd, Assistant Doorkeeper, was asked what service he rendered Irwin, and replied that Irwin wanted some papers and pamphlets to reach the hands of certain members, and he delivered them. The money was a gratuity. Irwin was in the habit of calling members out.

John D. Hersey testified that he was a messenger in the Forty-second Congress and received from Abert eleven thousand dollars. He had been attentive and courteous to Irwin, and Irwin brought him around to the House. The money was an agreeable surprise. Witness was now a Messenger of the House of Representatives.

O. J. Averill testified that he received the money in Irwin's room. Irwin said A. W. Randall, formerly Postmaster General, had the matter in charge. Irwin should tell Randall who were here opposing the subsidy, and Randall would then see such parties. Money seemed to be in the air. He understood that Randall was authorized to deal with the parties opposing the subsidy, and get them out of the way. Randall silenced the opposition.

William B. Shaw testified that he received the money from Abert in Irwin's room. He did not labor with any member to procure the subsidy. The money was paid in return for information given Irwin.

Adjourned.

Irwin says the money paid Donn Piatt had nothing whatever to do with the Pacific Mail subsidy; that Piatt fought the subsidy from first to last. After the subsidy passed, he loaned the money, which the latter has since paid.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: John M. Thatcher, Commissioner of Patents; Marcus S. Hopkins, Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent Office, Albert G. Edwards, Assistant United States Treasurer at St. Louis; S. T. Farwell, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Iowa district; C. B. Lines, Receiver of Public Moneys at Topeka, Kansas; E. J. Jenkins, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Republican Land District of Kansas. Postmasters—Nelson B. Sherwin, Cleveland, Ohio; S. A. Epperson, Bushnell, Illinois; Nathan Galpin, Boonsborough, Iowa; S. B. Webster, Monticello, Illinois; John M. Trumbull, Monmouth, Illinois; W. P. Allan, Winchester, Kentucky; L. G. Johns, Seward, Nebraska; M. A. Frank, Falls City, Nebraska; W. R. McAllister, Grand Island, Nebraska.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Theodore Corrisino, of Illinois, Consul at Bristol; Geo. Manley, of Tennessee, Minister Resident at Ecuador; Edgar Stanton, of Illinois, Consul at Barmen. Postmasters —J. R. Marshall, Gold Hill, Nevada; Fayette W. Crane, Maquoketa, Iowa.

THE CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet adjourned at half-past one o'clock this afternoon. The object of the meeting was to consider the President's special message on Louisiana. The consideration was, however, postponed, as the message is not yet completed. Some conversation was had on the official report of General Sheridan, but no conclusion was reached.

WENDELL PHILLIPS THANKS THE ADMINISTRATION.

The following letter was received here this morning:

BOSTON, January —

SIR—I intrude on your time to thank the Administration for the course taken in Louisiana. Sheridan's judgment is entirely correct. You must have, or can easily obtain, abundant evidence to sustain him. I trust the President will support him promptly and vigorously. Be sure the North will fully sustain Grant in such circumstances. I wish to express to him my gratitude, as a citizen, for his decision and sagacity in dealing with the White League. One firm, decisive blow will smother the whole conspiracy; left to itself, it will keep the South in a turmoil and land her in bankruptcy, if not in rebellion. Respectfully,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

To General Beltmap, Washington, D. C.

HAZLETON, PA.

Conference of Coal Miners and Operators —General Strike Apprehended.

HAZLETON, PA., January 11.—A conference between delegates of miners and operators took place here to-day. The delegates represented six thousand men, and the total number to be affected by a suspension will amount to twenty thousand along the line of the Lehigh river, the Central Railroad in the Lehigh region. All the delegates expressed great opposition to the proposed basis, and a determination was expressed to hold out against it. The general feeling is that there will be a great strike, far worse than that of 1869.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Alarming Dispatch from Charlestown— More Military Wanted.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—The *Enquirer* has this special from Charleston, W. Va.: The following telegram was sent to President Grant to-night: "Send troops here at once. Not a single negro allowed to take his seat. The utmost anarchy prevails. What must I do?

(Signed) "H. W. BRAZEE,
"United States District Commissioner."

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12, 1 A. M., 1875.

PROBABILITIES.

During Tuesday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, rising temperature, northeast to southeast winds and cloudy or rainy weather will prevail, except partly as snow in the east section.

For the Middle States, falling barometer, slowly rising temperature, north to east winds, increasing cloudiness and light rain, sleet or snow. For the Lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, winds shifting to north and east, generally cloudy weather and snow. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys and the Northwest, falling barometer, north to east winds, cloudy weather and snow, followed by rising barometer, winds shifting to north and northwest, clearing and very cold weather. For New England, winds shifting to north and east, slowly rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and followed by falling barometer and possibly snow. The Ohio and Cumberland rivers will continue slowly falling, the Mississippi at Vicksburg and New Orleans rising.

Midnight Bulletin.

January 11, 1875—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	30.17	28	N. E.	Clear
Cincinnati	30.31	20	N. E.	Clear
Davenport	30.30	11	E.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.30	17	E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.19	16	E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	30.09	16	E.	Clear.
Louisville	30.26	20	E.	Clear.
Memphis	30.10	34	E.	Cloudy
Nashville	30.16	34	N. E.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.11	10		Fair.
Pittsburgh	30.42	12	E.	Foggy.
Shreveport	30.07	56	E.	Lt. rain.
St. Louis	30.20	22	E.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.36	2	N. E.	Snow.
Vicksburg	30.13	46	N. E.	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.18	2	N. E.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.98	23	N. E.	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	30.45	1	N.	Hy. snow.
North Platte	29.49	14	S. E.	Lt. snow.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS

Meeting to Suggest Candidates—Names Proposed—Resolutions Respecting the Taxpayers' Union.

The Republicans of the Seventh ward, this city, met last evening, for the purpose of suggesting names of candidates for ward officers, to be elected on the third Tuesday of February. The meeting was held in the Franklin street school house, and was largely attended.

After an organization had been effected, the following suggestions were made:

Select Council—one to nominate—Jno. A. Musgrave, Samuel Frank.

Common Council—one to nominate—Samuel Mears

The Commercial.

TUESDAY JANUARY 12, 1875.

THE difficulty with the "chivalry" down South is their firm belief that Providence sent them into the world ready booted and spurred to ride, and that the negroes were born ready saddled and bridled to be ridden.

THE *Post* never denounced JEFF. DAVIS for treason and rebellion, with one-tenth part of the deep-mouthed vehemence with which it abuses GENERAL SHERIDAN for upholding the State judiciary of Louisiana and the supremacy of the national authority.

EVERYTHING must act after its kind, says a wise philosopher; be it a milk cow or a rattlesnake. It is not strange that the *Post* should sympathize with the Louisiana "banditti." That paper would be false to its record if it stood upon the right side in this crisis.

THE special message of President GRANT with reference to the condition of affairs in Louisiana will be sent to Congress today. The message will be accompanied by a mass of documents relative to events which have occurred in the South within the past few years.

THERE is a well-grounded suspicion in this community that the gamblers enjoy the protection of some person or persons connected with the police force.—*Chicago Tribune.*

So there is here, and we commend the possible relation between the two classes to the thoughtful attention of the grand jury.

THINK of a single Southern State in which between three and four thousand Republicans have been murdered since 1868 on account of their political principles! Yet such, it appears from General SHERIDAN'S report, has actually been the case in Louisiana. The soil of that Commonwealth is soaked with the blood of an army of martyrs, and not a solitary assassin has been brought to book for his crimes. It is sickening.

IF THE Democratic editors will turn to their files of 1856, when the whole power of the Government was brought into the service of slavery to strangle freedom in Kansas, they will find some mighty interesting reading concerning the forcible disbandment of the Topeka Legislature—elected by a majority of the people and assembled for the due transaction of legislative business—by United States troops, acting under direct orders from Washington.

THAT incomparable "independent" journalist, DON PIATT, who has shivered so many knightly lances against the Administration on account of its fearful "corruption," was only paid a bribe of $5,000 by the Pacific Mail Company for his valuable services in helping to lobby the company's subsidy through Congress—a decidedly cheap bargain when his remarkable faculty of disguising himself in the character of an unselfish patriot is taken into consideration.

THE White League organization, it deserves to be well understood, is by no means confined to Louisiana. It is a military organization, extending throughout the entire Southwest, and to nolittle extent throughout the South. It is claimed, even by its leaders, as having ramifications in all the Border, and, here and there, in the Northern States, and its sole object is the obtaining of political supremacy, without respect to the observance of legal forms in the accomplishment of its purpose. It is a standing menace to popular government.

AND now it appears that not only did "the venerable Bishop WILMER," of New Orleans, the special religious champion of the Louisiana White Leaguers, mangle the prayer-book to suit his rebellious sympathies during the war, but that, in the first year of the struggle, he was caught passing South through the Union lines with the lining of his coat stuffed with treasonable correspondence and other articles contraband of war. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* vouches for the correctness of this statement. The indorsement of exrebels by such a man will carry very little weight among loyal and law abiding people.

THE Chicago *Tribune* of Sunday published special dispatches from a great number of different points in the North and Northwest, concerning the terrible "cold snap" of Saturday. The thermometer stood 40 below at Prairie du Chien, 30 below at McGregor, 16 below at Madison, 35 below at Sioux City, 33 below at St. Paul, 28 below at Des Moines, 17 below at Omaha, 25 below at Cheyenne, and 31 below at Fort Laramie. The "wave" seems to have started from Fort Garry, and to have covered so much space in so short a time, the storm-center, as the scientists call it, must have traveled at least forty miles an hour, or much faster than a railroad train moves. The suffering among the homeless settlers and in the grasshopper districts of Kansas and Nebraska cannot be otherwise than very great.

IT IS stated that Attorney General WILLIAMS will, in the course of a few days, commence suit against the Central Pacific Railroad for $1,856,635, and against the Union Pacific for $1,040,000, and against other roads for smaller sums, aggregating $3,250,000. The demand for these sums is based upon an act of Congress requiring an annual report of their earnings to the Secretary of the Interior, together with the payment by them of five per cent. of their earnings to the Government. These provisions have been sedulously ignored, and hence the suits. Every penny of the amount due should be collected. The Secretary of the Treasury has taken the financial statements of the companies to their own stockholders as the basis of his computation of their indebtedness to the Government, and they should be made pay the lawful per centage of their profits to the last farthing.

THE Appropriation bills are reported to be in an unusually forward condition for this time of the Congressional session. So far as they have gone they show considerable economy. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was cut down in committee over a million below the figure of last year, and the House cut it down more than another million. This and the Navy Appropriation bill are the only two that have passed the House, the former appropriating $18,003,488, and the latter $16,796,006. The Pension, Postoffice, Sundry Civil and Deficiency bills are still in the Appropriation Committee, and the River and Harbor bill is still in the Committee on Commerce, where it is intended that the amount for improving rivers and harbors shall be cut down to $3,000,000. Every department comes in for a reduction, except the Military Academy. The Senate, however, is always a more liberal body than the House in making appropriations, and we must wait to see what the former will do about it.

A MEASURE which, it is to be hoped, will remedy some of the notorious abuses that prevail in some of our insane asylums, has been agreed upon by the House Postoffice Committee, in the shape of a bill directing the Postmaster General to have placed in every asylum postal boxes, which shall not be under the surveillance of the superintendent or any of his assistants, but subject to such outside censorship as the Legislature of the various States may determine. The collection of the mail is to be at least once a week, by a postoffice employee, who shall stamp each letter with the name of the asylum. This is a reform which has long been needed. At present the inmates of these institutions have no means of communication with the outside world; and there is probably a large number of persons in the various asylums of the country who are not absolutely insane, and are restrained only because they have no means of communication with their friends. The measure should pass without opposition.

A DIPLOMATIST FOUND WANTING.

Aspiring diplomatist was never so completely undone as poor Count VON ARNIM appears to have been by the revelations incident to his trial. The exposure has been so damaging to his reputation that everybody, even his most devoted friend, must have wondered how a man capable of such blunders and endowed with such qualities as were revealed in his own record could ever have gained in the public service, the high and responsible places which ARNIM has filled. Social rank and family influence can do much; they have placed and kept very stupid men in very exalted positions for which they were wholly unfit, but the recent history of the German empire had not prepared the world to see an illustration of the truth in one of its most conspicuous functionaries. In immediate association with the impression of tremendous power and unerring sagacity which recent German history has made on the general mind, some of the developments of the late trial are almost ludicrous.

People in Europe have not yet, and will not for some time, be done wondering at the publication of some of the dispatches which were read at the VON ARNIM trial. The wonder is sufficiently natural. When General LA MARMORA made his indiscreet publication of private papers nobody was so indignant as the statesmen of Berlin, especially BISMARCK. Such a thing could not happen or would be severely punished in the German empire, the Chancellor said. But lo! after a little more than a year, BISMARCK himself has sanctioned the publication of dispatches in comparison with which the papers given to the world by LA MARMORA were commonplace and insignificant. It is true, however, that while the papers published by the Italian compromised foreigners, the papers read at the ARNIM trial seriously affect Germans only. Such a laying bare of State secrets still having a certain freshness and pertinence to the times was never before seen. What BISMARCK thinks or a short while ago thought of the French nation and its schemes, and how it ought to be dealt with by Germany; what he thought of the Russians, particularly of Count ORLOFF, Russian Minister at Paris; all that and much more is set forth in the dispatches with amazing clearness and vigor, and there is something almost cynical in the audacity which publishes such matter even in deference to the requirements of a court of justice. There could be no compulsion in the matter, and, after all, it is evident that the dispatches were divulged, because upon the whole the Chancellor believed that the publication would strengthen himself in the public opinion of his countrymen, as well as damage the man under trial. This view has, by the result, been justified in both directions. In his entire correspondence BISMARCK, while occasionally displaying faults universally ascribed to him, appears, upon the whole, to the greatest advantage; VON ARNIM proves himself untrustworthy and unqualified for the duties of the office he holds. This, at least, seems to have been the impression generally received from his correspondence.

From one dispatch it appears that the Ambassador caused to be published, in a Brussels newspaper, the false news that he had resigned his office, with the additional item that he was to be succeeded by a consul. This announcement caused as lively a sensation in Berlin as in Paris. Called upon by the German Foreign Office for an explanation, the Count at first prevaricates and afterwards avows himself the author of the sensational statement. In order, as he said at his trial, to "mitigate" the effect of the statement, he presently caused a contradiction of it to be published. The artifice was regarded at Berlin as a very injudicious and awkwardly managed manœuvre, and the Count's defense of it has produced a comical, rather than an impressive effect.

In another dispatch read in court at the trial, Count ARNIM spoke of the French people as "neither brave, nor chivalrous, nor shrewd, nor decorous," adding, "it is now particularly that I perceive how foolish has been the conduct of the French people." When read, these words excited hilarity in some but surprise in most. The Count, blushing slightly, said: "I most deeply regret having thus expressed myself regarding the French people." No doubt, at the time of writing he had been terribly irritated and annoyed by the slights he received in French society, but an ambassador fit for his position could not have used such language about a great nation in an official dispatch.

As another illustration of ARNIM'S paltry spirit, it is stated that for a long time he owed the "herald's office" 1,200 Prussian dollars, being the fees due the office for services in connection with the bestowal of his Countship. It seems that when a title is conferred by the Emperor or unsolicited, as in the case of BISMARCK, no fees are paid to the herald's office. Count ARNIM, though dunned many times, paid no attention to the summons, because, they say, if he paid the bill, the fact would at once become known to the order and the rest of the world that the Emperor had not conferred the countship upon his own impulse and in recognition of ARNIM'S meritorious services, but upon the solicitation of the recipient. Well, when VON ARNIM began to have the trial in prospect, he at once paid the long withheld fees, justly fearing or possibly knowing that, the bill remaining unpaid, the judges and other functionaries of the State would withhold the title in their legal proceedings. It is alleged that even the Emperor has been heard to characterize Count ARNIM'S conduct in this affair in very strong terms of censure.

It may seem rather poor business thus to serve up the German diplomatist's shortcomings and vices for the edification of an alien people. But Count ARNIM is a historical character: his name has been brought to the notice of the American people hundreds of times within the last six years, and they have a right to know whatever is authentically known concerning him. To those Americans who regret the absence of an aristocracy among us as a source of high feeling and dignified unsordid public conduct, even the herald's little bill may be edifying as well as piquant.

PERSONAL.

Wisconsin has another Episcopal officer. The diocese of Fond du Lac has elected the Rev. Leighton Coleman, of Toledo, O., to the highest position in its gift. The new Bishop is a young man, and holds "broad-church" views.

General George B. Williams, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, writes to a friend in Washington that he has recovered his health, and the Japanese Government to serve in the capacity of financial agent for that government for an indefinite period.

Probably the most novel of the European clubs is that in Brussels, known as the Exile. The members are gentlemen (?) who have left their respective lands for reasons best known to themselves, but who are safe so long as they remain in Belgium. The club has over one hundred members, two of whom are familiar with New York and the American Club!

Some time ago W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, offered to Columbian University an estate valued at $250,000 as an endowment fund, on condition that other friends of the institution would raise within a certain period an additional sum of $100,000. The Executive Committee of the University now announces that the requisite amount has been subscribed in Maryland, the Middle and the New England States, and in the District.

Now it is the Rev. Cyrus W. Oliver, of Jersey City. On Sunday night, in his sermon, he singled out two young colored ladies, and casually remarked: "You, Emma Coward and Mary Kuhl, are bad girls. You are on the road to perdition, and you must reform!" For a few moments the utmost excitement prevailed. The preacher, however, continued to thunder a warning to the young ladies. He was arrested for defamation of character, but admitted to bail.

A dwelling house in Berlin, celebrated because of the eminent *savans* who have inhabited it, is soon to disappear and be known no more in its present form. It is the "Mendelssohn House," Spaudau street, No. 68, in front of which stands a tablet of black marble, bearing the inscription, in golden letters: "In this house M. Mendelssohn lived, producing immortal works —born at Dessau in 1729, and departed this life in Berlin, 1786." In this house resided in succession Rammler, Mylius, Nicolai, Lessing and Mendelssohn, into whose possession it finally passed.

The last case of undying true love recently occurred in a rural village of Michigan, in whose vicinity a railroad train met with some accident which delayed it. An old gentleman of three score and ten, wearied with the monotony of the scenery, started to take a walk, and called at a neighboring house to warm himself. Here he encountered his first love, whom he had not seen for over half a century, and as she was a widow and he a widower, he decided to abandon his journey and renew his courtship, and the consequence was, that they were married two days afterward.

The Washington *Republican* of Saturday says: "During the past three days the President has received four anonymous notes, two of them from Baltimore, threatening him with assassination if he does not at once recall the Federal troops from Louisiana. One of them kindly suggests that he make peace with God, as he will surely meet the deserved fate of Abraham Lincoln." In this connection it may be stated that before the fact above mentioned was made public a thoroughly reliable gentleman stated that in conversation with a Baltimore lady (?)—whose name can be given —yesterday morning, she expressed a wish that 'there was another Wilkes Booth, as there was work for him to do.' The gentleman expressed surprise at such sentiments, when she replied that 'Grant was a greater tyrant than Lincoln, and that desperate diseases required desperate remedies.'"

FROM BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Hard Times—The Catholic Fair—Articles Distributed—The New Iron Bridge—Week of Prayer—Reduction of Wages.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., January 9, 1875.

With the ushering in of the new year we know of very few changes having taken place. Everything moves on as usual. Business is exceedingly dull, and money very scarce and hard to be got hold of. Our bank, the First National, is, or appears to be, very cautious as to discounting paper. Only first class is received; what would have been received and regarded as *good* a few years ago, cannot be accommodated now. This indicates a healthy condition of the bank. We have heard no intimations that money was scarce, but, on the contrary, the bank was ready to discount very *good* paper that may be presented at the counter. And yet with all the cry of "hard times" in this locality, one would almost be willing to disbelieve the allegation when the pecuniary results of the Catholic Fair are made known. The fair was commenced on the night of December 21, and was kept up for twelve nights, or until January 2, inclusive. The receipts amounted to over $2,200, and the clear profits exceeded $1,700, which, it is stated, are to be appropriated toward liquidating a debt that is hanging over the church property in this place. There were quite a number of very fine articles on exhibition, the best of which were awarded to the most popular lady or gentleman, as the case might be, and quite a number of the others were chanced away. Among the articles awarded to the most popular young lady and gentleman were a full sofa set, valued at $125, which was accorded to Miss Kate Lore; a lady's gold watch and chain, valued at $100, awarded to Miss Maggie Henry; a gentleman's gold watch and chain, awarded to Mr. Hugh Connell; a very fine gold-headed cane, awarded to Mr. John Hughes; a fine gold ring, to Miss Anna McGinity; hat-rack to Mr. Geary, and a number of other articles awarded to different persons. Dancing was kept up every night from nine o'clock to twelve, and while at all gatherings there are those who visit them with a troublesome intent, yet there was very little disorder at this, and, what there was, occurred on the outside, and was occasioned by having too much bad whisky, followed up with a decoction of good, pure (?) cider. The fair was a decided success, and the result will materially assist in lightening the burthen of debt.

The new iron bridge is completed, and was opened to the public last week. Its strength was practically tested by two horse teams with loaded wagons being on a span at the same time. This seemed to settle the question that it was left in the bridge to a straight line, which was the intention of the builders. It can never sag one-eighth of an inch lower, but will rather break than give. Yet we are informed that, by actual calculation, each span will bear up one hundred tons weight, which is more than can be placed on it at the same time by trains.

This being the Week of Prayer suggested by the Evangelical Alliance, prayer meeting was held in the room of the Young Men's Christian Association from eleven to twelve o'clock daily, and in the Methodist Episcopal church from seven to eight o'clock P. M., and in the Presbyterian and Lutheran churches about the same hour. They were all largely attended.

There has been another reduction by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the wages in some of the departments. The trackmen now receive but $1 per day, and how some of them are to live at this rate is a question they are trying to solve. Most of them pay rent and have large families to keep, and to them it is certainly discouraging. 'Tis to be hoped a better state of things will yet come to pass. ***

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The world has never backward moved,
And will not now begin.

It seems as though the North Pole had been tapped.

The Democratic hewgag is everywhere in active play.

What a pity that Mosher and Douglass are not alive to abduct Patterson!

Every industry known in the United States is represented in Philadelphia.

The population of Nebraska is now 300,000, having doubled in the last two years.

California is considering the feasibility of drawing her future coal supply from China.

The highest political wisdom of the *Tribune*, just now, is the snarling of a discontented cur.

The total number of miles of railroad open in the United States January 1, 1875, was 76,206.

A scientific survey of the entire Indian coast is about to be made by the British government.

A fatal epidemic is prevailing among Wisconsin mules. Timely Topics still lives, however.

Washington Territory is looming up. The latest mineral developments in that region are extensive coal fields.

The number of hogs packed to the end of December is estimated at 4,000,000, or about the same as last year.

A number of human skulls of the period of the "mound builders" have just been exhumed near Maysville, Kentucky.

Over 168,000 Mennonites have already made their homes with us, and their immigration to the United States is on the increase.

The city of sensations, Brooklyn, has now trumped up a ghost with a penchant for haunting kitchens and pantries.

Boreas is boss.

The February number of the *Popular Science Monthly* will contain an elaborate paper from Professor Tyndall in reply to recent criticisms.

Superogatory. "No whispering allowed" is one of the rules conspicuously posted up in the school room at the Deaf Mute Institute, Salem, Oregon.

The discussion of capital punishment which has of late been revived has drawn out the fact that no murder was ever committed by a Quaker.

The Masons of Iowa are preparing to tender a grand reception, with a ball and banquet, to King Kalakaua, when he goes westward from Chicago.

The largest machine shops and manufactories at Indianapolis report the prospects favorable for working their employees through the entire winter.

Missouri is setting a dangerous example to her sister States of the West. Repudiation is becoming popular there, and will be dangerous to all concerned.

Of the forty-two millions of passengers carried over the railroads in Massachusetts, last year, only a single one was killed and but seven were injured.

When writing in his message of the Northwest, Governor Tilden speaks of "conjunction with the social barbarism of an *uninhabited* wilderness!"

The emigration committee of the German society report the number of German emigrants to New York during 1874 as 44,391, or 56,919 less than in 1873.

More men are now re-enlisting in the United States army than during several previous years. This is no doubt due in a great degree to the hard times.

A Boston society has just been organized on the same basis and principles as the New York and Brooklyn societies for the suppression of obscene literature.

A vessel has just left San Francisco for Liverpool, with a cargo of 150,000 bushels of wheat. This is the largest cargo of that grain that has ever crossed the ocean.

A commercial metropolis. Philadelphia has twenty-six lines of steamers, with four-ten railroads as feeders, draining the most valuable portions of the United States.

The Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Seminoles are hopelessly in debt. Their national warrants are at best only worth fifty or sixty cents on the dollar.

The old question of whether the next century will begin with the year 1900 or 1901 has broken out afresh, and with renewed bitterness, in some of the newspapers.

Coinage experts say that $100 of silver coin is now worth only $101 20 in greenbacks, so near are we to an equality of value between these two descriptions of money.

At the sale of a Georgia lawyer's effects, recently, a large lot of valuable law books were sold for twenty-five cents a volume. They never did care much for law down in Georgia.

Despite the generally unfavorable condition of business our silk manufacturing interests continue in full vigor. Moreover, indications for the present year are regarded as altogether hopeful.

The circulation of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* is greater than the combined circulation of the three great daily papers of New York, the *Tribune*, *Herald* and *World*. It's the obituary poetry that does it.

An Iowa gentleman, who visited Indianapolis, the other day, stated that about thirty years since he traded off a tract of land where the city now stands for a pair of boots, and thought he was getting the best of the bargain.

In many respects last year was the most prosperous one ever experienced in California. The State produced more wheat, barley, wool, wine and fruit than in any previous year. The volume of business was also the largest ever known.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ISMAILIA: A Narrative of the Expedition to Central Africa for the Suppression of the Slave Trade. Organized by Ismail, Khedive of Egypt. By Sir Samuel W. Baker, M. A., F. R. S., F. R. G. S. With Maps, Portraits, etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Rarely have we met with a work of this character, combining so much simplicity in its style, and of such marvelous adventures as this one. It is a readable narrative throughout, and the reader's attention is held from the beginning to the end. However great the fame of Sir Samuel Baker previously, the explorations and grandeur of the work accomplished in this expedition, will be the crowning event in his eventful life. The expedition combines daring military exploits, rare executive talents, and wonderful achievements in exploration, beside the benefits to civilization and Christianity. He seemed eminently fitted for the difficult task assigned him, and his thorough reliance and belief in Providence, as to the duty of suppressing the slave trade, nerved him for the conflict with the agencies of this horrible traffic. The narrative abounds with rich stories and incidents, which gives the work a tinge of romance. We have here embodied scientific research, geographical discoveries, travel and adventure, such as is rarely combined in one volume. The heroic conduct of his wife, and her usefulness in various instances, seems hardly possible for one of her sex. As is well known the expedition was organized by the Khedive of Egypt in 1869, and placed in command of Sir Samuel W. Baker, for the suppression of the slave trade. He was clothed with unlimited power, and after unequaled and unheard of efforts, he succeeded in conquering the district and stopped the nefarious trade—covering hundreds of miles on the line of the White Nile. The book is superbly gotten up, elegantly illustrated, comprising fifty full page engravings. It is in every way superior to most of the profusely illustrated gift books for the holiday season. Captain Baker gives his views of the feasibility of missionary operations in the country he visited. First he names the tribes most promising and tractable. "It is my opinion," he says, "that the time has not yet arrived for missionary enterprise in those countries; but, at the same time, a sensible man might do good service by living among the natives and proving to their material minds that persons do exist whose happiness consists in doing good to others. The personal qualifications and outfit for a single man who would thus settle among the natives should be various." He then describes certain characteristics. For instance, he says, "if musical, he should play the Highland bagpipes." This illustration will show his judgment in religious matters.

OPENING A CHESTNUT BURR. By E. P. Roe, author of "Barriers Burned Away," etc. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a story of the better class of fiction, and breathes a healthy tone throughout, and is calculated to lift the reader up to a higher plane of thought than usual in works of romance. The gist of the story is, that the scene opened when the ripening chestnuts in the woods served as the commencement of an acquaintance between a young man and woman. The former had become a kind of misanthrope, and was thrown into the society of a pure young woman, and from thence sprung up an affection which finally culminated in marriage, after some sad mishaps and heart struggles. There is a vein of moral and Christian principles running through the story. On the one hand he seems to have been influenced by low moral views, while she reveals the lofty principles of the Christian, and this mental struggle turns in her favor and he is led to acknowledge her superior Christian character. It is a most excellent book for young people to read.

MIRIAM, THE AVENGER; or The Missing Bride. By E. D. E. N. Southworth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. K. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is the first volume of a new edition of Mrs. Southworth's works, gotten up in nice, substantial style. Two steel plate engravings are in front of the title page, one being a portrait of the author and the other of her home. Mrs. Southworth is a sprightly writer; rather of a glowing style. The great demand for her works is strong evidence of her popularity as a writer.

FIELD, COVER AND TRAP SHOOTING. By Adam H. Bogardus, Champion Wing Shot of America. Edited by Charles J. Foster. Published by J. B. Ford & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This work embraces hints for skilled marksmen; instructions for young sportsmen; haunts and habits of game birds; flight and resorts of water fowl, and breeding and breaking of dogs. Captain Bogardus gives his knowledge and experience of shooting on the wing, covering a period of twenty-five years. It is generally conceded that no person in the country has attained his knowledge or such a degree of much skill with the gun. He was urged to embody in book form the results of his experience, we believe the first of the kind, for the benefit of sportsmen. Those who are skilled in the use of the gun will relish this work, and inexperienced persons will learn much they never knew before.

THE SCIENCE OF LAW. By Sheldon Amos, M. A., author of "A Systematic View of the Science of Jurisprudence," etc. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

This volume will be better understood and more acceptable by reading it in connection with the author's previous work, "A Systematic View of the Science of Jurisprudence," which is especially for law students, while "The Science of Law" is designed for the instruction of all serious students of moral sciences. We have in this treatise most ably presented different phases of the science of law, the relation of law and morality, and the growth of law and bearing upon its different forms. We believe this is the tenth volume of the excellent "International Scientific Series" published by this firm, and is now so schools and sold at a low rate. The style of the author is lucid, and the great points of law may be readily grasped by the general reader, and instead of being a dull volume, the reader's mind is quickened into active thought.

TEN OLD MAIDS: And Five of them were Wise, and Five of them were Foolish. A novel. By Emilie F. Smith, author of "The Married Belle," etc. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Those who love a novel of the glowing type will find "Ten Old Maids" of this class. There is considerable dash in the style, and the principal characters are pretty well outlined, but there is lacking unity in the plot. The chief intent of the story is rather of a revolting character, and seems a strange blending of the author. It is, however, the kind of romance readers of light literature admire.

SCIENCE PRIMERS. Physiology. By M. Foster, M. A., M. D., F. R. S. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by John W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

This primer gives the important and general facts of physiology in the most simple manner. It will do well as an introduction the Elementary Lessons of Professor Huxley. It is an excellent treatise and may be put into the hands of young beginners and be found invaluable in fixing the principles of this study. People of mature years may also read it with profit. The book is handy in size and gotten up in a form to sell at lowest rates.

YALE LECTURES ON PREACHING. By Henry Ward Beecher. Published by J. B. Ford & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The fact is pretty generally known that Mr. Beecher has delivered a course of lectures for three successive winters before the Theological Department of Yale College, on the "Lyman Beecher Lectureship" founded by Mr. Sage. The first series related to the Personal Elements on Preaching; second, Social and Religious Machinery of the Church, and this volume, third series, is on Methods of Using Christian Doctrines. The first two volumes were, to some extent, preparatory to this, and we therefore get the gist of his views in this last on doctrinal points. Conceding, as we do, that these lectures are of signal value to ministers and theological students in many ways, and serve well to illustrate the prodigality and genius of his intellect, and we would gladly leave the description complete at this point; but we think that his teachings are more the result of mental training than the throbbings of a heart fully consecrated to Christ. In these lectures we have an epitome of his theological tenets, which are unevangelical, although his utterances at times preclude this belief, and yet some of these utterances are so bold and defiant that without intending it, there is much obscurity in the minds of hearers and readers about his views. In one place he exclaims, "I revere Christ more than Jehovah." Again, his views of conversion are fundamentally wrong. It is also a false view which he takes to look upon and regard all men as the children of God. They are not. There is a distinction which ignores this view, and there is too much of the (Beecherism) teaching that "all men are the children of God," and only need *development* and education to be manifested as such. This is what we call emasculated theology. We admire his genius and wonderful gifts as an orator and writer, but we dissent from his wide-gauge theological views.

NORWOOD; or Village Life in New England. By Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Reprinted from the New York *Ledger*. With Illustrations. Published by J. R. Ford & Co., New York. For Sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Many of our readers are familiar with the character of this work, having been published several years ago. At the time it first appeared it was regarded rather an experiment with Mr. Beecher to write a romance. Like evrything from his pen, it has been widely read, and greatly admired for its versatility, and admirable pen-pictures of New England society. The story exhibits his genius *and* his peculiar theological views. The publishers have brought out the book in fine style.

EBON AND GOLD. A Novel. By "C. L. M." Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. C. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a story of domestic scenes, strongly tinctured with a species of Southern life as it existed in bygone years. There are some exciting episodes of love and marriage, and some of the central characters are drawn with considerable skill. It is pretty well written, and deserves friendly criticism because of the modest bearing of the fair author. The dedication to her "dear husband, whose loving kindness has made me forget life's ebon in its gold," is delicately done and in good taste.

TOINETTE. A novel. By Henry Churton. Published by J. B. Ford & Co, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co. Pittsburgh.

A story of this kind based upon scenes in the South and slave life, partakes of the "Uncle Tom Cabin" flavor, and of course, will be popular reading, for there is a charm about these by-gone days that people love to read about. The story is constructed with considerable literary skill, and the lights and shades of Southern society before and since the war are presented in an interesting form. The central character was a beautiful slave woman with but slight traces of the negro, noted as a singer on becoming free, and finally made the wife of her former master, which is the chief feature of the book, and around which the social features of the South are woven.

THE IDENTITY OF PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANITY AND MODERN SPIRITUALISM. By Eugene Crowell, M. D. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co., publishers. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

The object of the author is to demonstrate the ideality in character of the phenomena manifestations, and to a great extent the teachings of the Bible, and especially of the New Testament, with those of Modern Spiritualism. It is claimed that nearly every miracle of the Bible is paralleled by well supported analogous occurrences in our day—facts and arguments being so thoroughly interwoven as to carry conviction in a greater or less degree to every unprejudiced mind, and even if the cultured reader shall not be convinced of all, he will inevitably find that the miracles and supernatural manifestations of the Bible, and its claims for credibility, are wonderfully supported by the narrations and arguments of this work. We have simply stated the assumptions of the author, without indorsing them, as the design of the work, (in fact it so stated) is to foster the liberal sentiments rife in the so-called unorthodox churches and other liberal thinkers, and to show the unity of the teachings of modern Spiritualism with those of early Christianity.

ESTELLE. By Mrs. Annie Edwards, author of "Archie Lovell," etc. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Most of the novels of Mrs. Edwards indicate great artistic skill, in weaving together in a graceful manner pictures of society. Her delicate pencilings of female characters are peculiarly noticeable. This story originally appeared under the name of "Creeds," and was changed at the author's suggestion. It is regarded by many of her admirers as the best she has written, which appears to be her view. It will be welcomed by thousands.

CRIME IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

Daring Attempt to Murder a Mail Carrier and Rob the Mail.

(From the Lancaster Express of the 8th.)

Two stage lines run between Pequea Postoffice, in this township, and Reading, one via Blue Ball and Churchtown, and the other via Waynesboro and Morgantown. On Tuesday night last, as the former was crossing the Welsh mountains, several young men sprang from different sides of the road, one of whom sprang to the horses' heads and demanded of the driver, Hanford Cummings, to stop; another fired a shot from a pistol at the driver, which passed harmlessly through the coach curtains, and another jumped upon the side of the coach and struck him with a knife, which also resulted in no harm except to his clothing. Mr. Cummings drew a revolver and fired at the party who had attempted to stab him. Whether the shot took effect or not is not known. At any rate he dropped from his position on the side of the stage, and the driver applying the lash vigorously to his horses, soon succeeded in getting beyond the reach of harm. The stage arrived at its destination—Pequea—about eleven o'clock P. M. It is due at seven o'clock, but the driver said the roads were almost impassible, which accounted for the lateness of his arrival. This attempt, on the part of this Welsh mountain gang, (for there certainly is a gang in this locality, and a bad one, too,) to rob a mail coach and murder its driver, was a daring and desperate deed, and it is to be hoped that may be ferreted out and severely punished at an early day. It is supposed that the desperadoes thought the driver unarmed, and were frightened off by his show of resistance in firing at one of their party.

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ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

ROAD TO FORTUNE

IN WALL STREET.

Money invested in PITTS. CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid $200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them as a capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

DARRAGH, BRIDGEMAN & Co

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court,

NEW YORK.

Postoffice Box 5036. 4s

BANKS AND BANKERS.

People's Savings Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE,

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

HENRY LLOYD.....President.

WM. REA.....Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd, Wm. Rea, Edward Gregg, Thos. Wightman, J. K. Moorhead, Sidney F. von Bonnhorst, Secretary and Treasurer.

E. P. Jones, Hiram Stowe, R. H. Hartley, W. Halligan,

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK,

No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fawcett, D. W. C. Carroll, James H. Hopkins, Julius Adler, James Brown, J. H. Waller, Madison Bailey, J. W. Dennistoun, George Hamilton, Abram Hayes, Hal H. Logan, James Wilson.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President.

MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.

J. W. DAVIES, Cashier.

M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier.

TFBS

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.

R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

THE

SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the

Safe Keeping of Valuables,

UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE

Renting of Safes

IN ITS

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS

BUILDING AND OFFICE:

No. 83 FOUTRH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office Hours—From 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

President.....HENRY LLOYD.

Vice President.....EDWARD GREGG.

Secretary and Treasurer.....WM. LITTLE.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

S. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Camblos & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 86 South Third St.

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.

ROOFING.

SLATE

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Liberty and Eleventh Sts.

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

Chapman Slate.

GRAVEL

ROOFING.

Roofs Repaired.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,

854 PENN AVE.

Hugh Woodside,

Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE!

Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

49 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 30 Walnut street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 11, 1875.

As compared with Saturday, there is more business doing among the banks today, the moderated condition of the weather having very much to do with the increased activity, as on Saturday every one remained in-doors who could do so. Money can be had where indorsers are satisfactory and the rate can be agreed upon, but very little desirable paper appears outside of the bank parlors.

—The stock market has been alternately strong and weak. Pennsylvania shares have sold up to 54½ asked, scrip 106¾@107; United Companies of New Jersey 130. Selected Valley 7-30's are reported at 90, although it is hard to see any large lots at that figure. Pan Handle sevens move steadily upward and are now quoted at 76@77, and we expect to see them reach 80 before dividend day. The future of the market is a matter of debate. One side maintain that prices are low in correspondence with the prices of merchandise and that the influences flowing from the expectation that something would be done looking toward a resumption of specie payments, has been unquoted at any time, which event would be quickly followed by a very rapid advance.

—The Fifth Avenue bank issue a circular in which it announces that in compliance with the repeated request of a number of stockholders, the board of directors of the bank have resolved to recommend to the stockholders a change from individual liability to a chartered institution, and in compliance with Article XIII of its Constitution, and hereby call a meeting of the stockholders, to be held at the new banking house, on second floor, Tuesday, January 12th, 1875, at half past seven o'clock P. M.

—The Washington correspondent of the *Graphic* writing, concerning the finance bill, says:

The passage of the Finance bill has set the prophets at work here, and the following are their valedictory notes touching the future:

First—There will be no immediate change in the financial situation. Second—That as business revives there will be a gradual but sure advance in the volume of bank note currency. Third—We shall have kiting times in the Stock Exchange. Such times are over. Fourth—Within a year and a half there will be violent fluctuations in gold, due to the withdrawal of legal tender notes for speculative purpose; for it is remarked that there is no pledge of any resumption in the financial bill just passed, but only that the legal-tender notes shall be redeemed. This will make them more valuable, and in time withdraw them from circulation; but the vacuum will be more than filled by the bank circulation which will be issued to the extent of $400 for every $90 of greenbacks withdrawn by the Government. Finally, it is believed that we will be as far from resumption in 1879 as we are now, and that the difficulties to be met therefore compelling the national banks to redeem their issues in gold.

Within a year, however, violent inflation followed by rapid contraction will occur—that is, when the greenbacks are withdrawn volunarily. If a measure is not forced on the Secretary of the Treasury, however, to re-issue the legal-tenders, the legal-tenders to be called in, is much commented upon here. With Secretary Bristow, of course, there is no danger of an abuse of the power to contract power of reissue, but it can easily be seen how potent a weapon it will be in the hands of unscrupulous administration to inflate prices previous to a Presidential election, in order to make a party secure in power.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clai. Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

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6-20's, 1864	108¾					
6-20's, 1865	109¾					
6-20's, 1865, new	112					
6-20's, 1867	112¾					
6-20's, 1868	113¾					
Registered 1867's	112¾					
10-40's, coupon	111¾					
10-40's, registered	111¾					
Currency 6's	117½					
Pacific Mail	34¼	34⅝	35	35⅛	35⅛	34⅝
Western Union Tel.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Quicksilver	34⅝					
Quicksilver, pf.	54¼	54⅝	55	55⅛	55⅛	54⅝
Panama	111					
Atlantic Express	99					99½
Wells-Fargo Express	78¾					78
American Express	63					63½
United States Exp's	63¼					61
New York Central	104¾					104¾
Erie	29	28⅞	29¼	29¼	29¼	28⅞
Michigan Southern	93¼	93⅜	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅜
Illinois Central	100	99¾	100	100	100	99¾
Cleveland & Pittsb'g	88¼					88¾
Chicago & Alton	87	87	87	87	87	86¾
Do. preferred	93					93
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	104	103½	104	104	104	103½
St. Paul, common	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38
St. Paul, preferred						68
Wabash, common	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Fort Wayne	97					97
Ohio & Mississippi	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
Toledo, Wab. & Western	32	32	32	32	32	32
Harrisburg & Pitts.	74					74
C., C. & I. C.	87					88
Tennessee, old	71					
Tennessee, new	71					
North Carolina, Apr'l	34					
South Carolina, July	31					
Missouri 6's	95½					

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	54¾	55
Pennsylvania Central scrip	106¾	
Reading	34½	35
United Companies of N. Jersey	129½	130
Oil Creek	91¾	92
Lehigh Valley	66	66¼
Allegheny Valley, sales	90	
Central Transportation, sales	39¾	
P., C. & St. L. mortgage bds	76	77

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 12, 1875.

There was a rather more active trade to-day than during last week, but still business was sluggish, and transactions moved slowly. There was no important alteration in prices, except butter which is now quoted at 25@28c per lb, with an abundant supply at these figures.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,120	Butter, pkgs	51
Wheat, sks	170	Barley, sks	680
Rye, sks	310	Butter, pkgs	52
Bacon, boxes	2,500	Hams, boxes	17
Potatoes, bus	2,873	Hay, bales	120

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are for cash.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—Business continues rather slow, and transactions are limited without much change in price. Receipts here are light. The visible supply of grain in warehousing and in process of shipment at last advices was: Wheat 11,786,277 bush; corn, 3,955,683 bush; oats, 2,547,146 bush; barley, 2,250,985 bushels—a marked decrease from the previous week, but an increase over the corresponding period last year. Wheat is quiet and unchanged. We quote other Kentucky white wheat at $1 20@1 35 ₱ bushel; extra Michigan white at $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois white do at $1 20@1 22; choice amber and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 18. Corn is scarce and firmer. We quote shelled at 76@77c ₱ bushel for high-mixed; 75c for low mixed; ear scarce and higher at 75@79c. Oats are held generally steady at very full prices. Former quotations; we quote white at 63½@64c ₱ bushel; 62@63c for mixed. Rye continues nominal at $1 05@1 10 ₱ bushel. Barley is also nominal and unchanged.

FLOUR—The market is steady, principally in the jobbing line. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 2 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 50c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; white winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour in 5 ₱ packages, $5 25; frozen wheat flour, commercial, $4 75; new $5 00@5 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00; mixed hay, do $20 00@21 00; inferior $15 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $20 00@25 00 for No. 1; $25 00@27 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 80@2 00 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES.

The market continues at about the same stage of activity as last week. Prices are unchanged, coffees being firm and sugars, syrups and molasses steady. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees.

Rio	23c
Laguayra	23c
Mocha	30c
Java	30@31c
Java, mixed	28c
Java, Government	33c

Roasted Coffees.

Rio, in papers	28 c
Rio, in bulk	27½c
Java	40 c

Sugars.

Standard A	10½c
Standard B	10½c
Standard extra C	10½c
Standard yellow	10c
Franklin extra C	9½c
American extra C	9½c
New Orleans	8½@9½c

Teas.

Young Hyson	50@$1 00
Gunpowder	50@$1 25
Imperial	50@$1 00
Japan	35@$1 00
Oolong	25@$1
English	1 00
Souchong	25@$1
Choice Carolina	8½c
Patna	7½@8 c

Tobacco—The market is quiet and unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Spun roll	57@60c
Black Navy	50@55c
Black Twist	55@65c
Black Quarters	54½@57c
Louisville Navy	60@65c
Louisville Cav	65@70c
Natural Leaf	55@60c
Virginia Twist	55@60c
Virginia Cav	60@65c
Robbin Black	60@65c
Flounders	62½@65c
Bright Pounds	60@ $1

Cannel Coal—The market is steady. We quote 12@13c from store; sales of round lots on the cars are made at a reduction from these figures.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Market dull and weak. Extra choice unpared apples are held at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; $2 00@2 25 for choice $1 75@2 00 for common to medium. On large sales these prices would be shaded.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 5½@5c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 5c for common.

BEANS—We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bushel; medium $1 90@2 00; fair to good $1 50@1 80.

BUTTER—The heavy supply and light demand have created prices materially. We quote as follows: 25@28c ₱ lb for choice; 18@22c for medium; 12@15c for common.

CHEESE—Prices for choice Ohio factory keeps unchanged at 13½@14c; Sweitzer 14@15c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is weak, but not quotably lower. We quote at 27@28c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh in barrels; 29@30c in cases; pickled 20@25c.

CRANBERRIES—We quote at $8 50@9 00 ₱ bbl; Western at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel; $1 25 per crate for Sackett's.

GAME—We quote as follows: Venison—saddles 10@12c ₱ lb; whole deer 10@12c; prairie chickens $3 50@3 75 ₱ doz; pheasants $3 50@4 00 per doz; quail $1 25@1 50 ₱ doz; snipe $3 75@4 00; rabbits 25@30c ₱ pair; squirrels 20@25c ₱ pair; wild turkeys 25@ 28c ₱ lb.

HONEY—The market rules at $4 75@5 00 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 ₱ lb, 55@56c for round lots; 75@76c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ lb, 36@56c, as to quality.

MIXED MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—The market continues steady, with nearly all business done from store in a jobbing way. We quote at 90@95c ₱ bushel for prime to choice Peachblows, from store; medium grades 75@85c ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—The market is steady. Quotations are now quoted to 14@15c for chickens; 16@17c for turkeys.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUIT—We quote dried apples at 5@6c ₱ lb; dried blackberries 10c ₱ lb; dried peaches are quoted at 8@9c ₱ lb for evaporated; 5@6c for sun-dried. Pickles are quoted at $5 ₱ gallon. Honey is active and firm at 35c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb. Medium apples are quoted at $2 00 ₱ bbl, or $1 ₱ half barrel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull, and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products continues rather slow but steady. The report of packing operations at Louisville shows an increase over last year in the number of hogs killed, of 43,545, but there is a slight decrease in the average weight. The Louisville *Price Current* says of the aspect of the market: "Since the beginning of this month the receipts of hogs have increased very much in excess of sales, and as regards our own market, the quality is better and the hogs are heavier on the average than during the first part of the season, thus corroborating the statements made—in quantities admitted at the time, which event would be quickly followed by a very rapid advance.

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Green Coffees.

Rio

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be
Fifteen Cents Per Week.
Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 11, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.48	0	85		Calm.	Foggy.
2 P.M.	30.45	11	70	S.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.40	14	85		Calm.	Foggy.

Mean barometer....30.43 Highest thermom....18
Mean thermom.....9 Lowest thermom....0

Religious Meetings.

Interesting meetings are now in progress daily in the Methodist church, Fifth avenue. Last evening Rev. Jas. Robinson preached, and remarks were made by Rev. Craig. This evening Rev. Simpson, pastor of the Fifth Methodist church, Allegheny, will preach. The public are invited to these meetings.

Monongahela Incline Plane.

The annual election of the Monongahela Incline Plane Company took place yesterday afternoon, and resulted in the choice of the following officers and Directors: President, Samuel Harper; Secretary and Treasurer, John L. Awl; Directors, William M. Lyon, James M. Bailey, Withrow Douglass, John S. McMillin, Henry A. Weaver, William Halpin and John L. Awl.

Narrow Escape from Burning.

A little daughter of H. C. Mackrell, Esq., who resides on North avenue, Allegheny, made a narrow escape, Sunday night, from being burned to death. The child, about six years of age, attempted to start the fire, when her dress took fire, and but for the timely and well directed efforts of its parents, she would have met with a horrible death. Both Mr. M. and his wife were quite severely burned in the efforts to save the little one.

Shocking Accident at McDonald.

Yesterday morning at McDonald station, on the Pan Handle Railroad, a woman name not given, left her little girl alone in the house, while she went out to draw a bucket of water. Before her return, the child ran towards her, enveloped in flames, and screaming for relief. The mother threw herself upon the child, and with the assistance of the neighbors smothered the flames. The extent of the injuries were not known to our informant. The mother is almost frantic with grief.

Adjourned Coroner's Inquest.

The jury impaneled by Coroner McClain to investigate the case of Daisy Byers, the little girl who died last week in Allegheny under circumstances which gave rise to the suspicion that she was poisoned, met at the Coroner's office last evening to hear testimony. Prof. Otto Wuth, who was appointed to analyze the contents of the stomach, reported that he would not be able to complete the analysis before Friday night. The testimony of Dr. T. J. McKee, who made a post mortem examination of the deceased, was heard. It was to the effect that the lips, throat and stomach exhibited marks of considerable inflammation. Nothing definite, however, concerning the case can be obtained until the testimony of the chemist is heard. The inquest was, therefore, adjourned till Saturday evening next.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder, January ,11 1875:

PITTSBURGH.

Thirtieth ward—D. M. Ault to Mary E. Tague, December 14, 1874; lot on Sycamore street, 99½x150 feet.....$950
Twenty-first ward—Thomas Mellon to Mrs. E. Stotler, December 1, 1874; 3 lots on Allequippa street.....900
Twenty-first ward—Eleanor Stotler to A. M. Thorn, December 4, 1874; same three lots.....1,400
Fourteenth ward—Joseph M. Gazzam to Michael Burke, July 15, 1876; 2 lots on Berlin street.....855

ALLEGHENY.

Eleventh ward—Thos. Boyd, to Emma J. Harbison, December 30, 1874; lot containing 1 acre 67¼ perches.....49,000
Second ward—John Hamerly and Wm. J. Durnal, December 31, 1874; lot on Western avenue, 35x120 feet.....9,650
Martin avenue, 33 feet west to Agnes McCartney, March 20, 1874; lot on Martin street, 133½x64½ feet.....2,000
Jawanda.
Chartiers—Homestead bank to Martha J. Carroll, December 24th, 1874; two lots.....$1,600
North Fayette—Jas. McGregor to Joseph McMurray, November 14, 1874; 175¼ acres and 17 perches land.....2,700
Reserve—Henry Legner to Louis A. Hoffman, December 1, 1874; lot Walter avenue, 96x120 feet.....750
Indiana—C. C. Noble to James Tibby, et al., January 7, 1875; 31-28-100 perches land.....1,000
Lower St. Clair—Martin Krauss to Wm. R. Klein, August 4, 1874; lot 30x120 feet, Brownsville road.....900

THE LADIES' DEPOSITORY.

Annual Meeting of the Managers—Review of the Year—Interesting Reports—List of Officers.

The Board of Managers of the Ladies' Depository held their annual meeting January 7th, at the rooms, 208 Penn avenue, the President, Mrs. W. P. Logan, in the chair. The following reports were presented:

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

In offering our second annual report of the Ladies' Depository, we feel that although not sailing on a high wave of prosperity, still we have made progress, inasmuch as we have succeeded the institution to the public and have gained a hold upon their interest.

The nature of our work we have set forth in a former report, and we have now to say that in the past year it has gone on quietly and surely, conferring aid and benefit on many deserving ones, who depend on its assistance for their support.

The condition of our affairs is not so satisfactory as we would desire. We are somewhat embarrassed with debt, and although we discourage purchases that we have not met with the favor anticipated, doubtless owing to the fact that our scheme in not generally known and understood.

When we reflect that this enterprise has not yet entered upon the third year, we have cause for congratulation, rather than discouragement, when our depository compares most favorably with those in the East, whose existence numbers over forty years, both in amount of work done and value of deposits.

To the friends who have extended their patronage in the past and aided us by their contributions we express our thanks and appeal for a renewed interest and further patronage.

To the general public also do we appeal and earnestly solicit an examination of a charity which we feel assured they will heartily endorse if they investigate its merits.

We have passed the threshold of a winter which all know will be a peculiarly hard one, and with its extra demands for food and fuel comes the extra necessity for funds to provide them. We would suggest this fact therefore as cause for increased liability in your aid and contributions.

Asking God's blessing upon our work, we also thank Him that through His Spirit guiding us, we have been enabled to relieve some of his suffering ones.

Our agent has performed the duty required of her with accuracy and attention. 1,602 articles have been made, valued at $1,233 45. Value of deposits and work done $1,399 36. Paid to depositors and workers $1,217 50. The profits amount to $207 56. Of this $134 71 represent the discount. MARY W. P. MCCLELLAND, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

H. L. Moorhead, Treasurer in account with Ladies' Depository from January 8, 1874, to January 8, 1875.

CASH RECEIVED AND DISBURSED.

To commissions on sales, &c.	$207 56
Donations and collections of managers	589 79
Collection of annual meeting of Woman's Christian Association, by Mrs. W. P. Logan	29 00
Initiation	5 00
Fines	20 05
Proceeds of strawberry festival	106 30
Received from "Home for Aged" and "Gilmore Mission," for use of room	7 15
	$956 45

EXPENDITURES.

Rent of room for one year	$207 50
Salary of agent	400 16
Gas and Water Tax	13 15
Coal	15 65
Furniture	35 50
Advertising	19 50
Incidental expenses	30 29
Paid Insurance money	50 00
	$956 45
Balance due agent	$125 60

The following are the officers and managers of the institution:

President, Mrs. W. P. Logan; Vice President, Mrs. Robt. McKnight; Secretary, Miss M. W. P. McClelland; Treasurer, Miss H. L. Moorhead. Managers—Mrs. W. Thaw, Mrs. Jas. Speer, Mrs. W. J. Moorhead, Mrs. H. W. Patterson, Mrs. Geo. F. McCleane, Mrs. W. P. Logan, Mrs. Geo. S. Grissom, Mrs. Anna Kay, Mrs. Wm. H. Forsythe, Mrs. Robt. McKnight, Miss Bakewell, Mrs. Jas. O'Hara, Mrs. Jno. H. Ricketson, Mrs. A. S. Murray, Mrs. M. W. Watson, Mrs. R. B. Hogg, Mrs. Wm. Vankirk, Miss Fitz, Miss Moorhead, Miss Elias Barlington, Miss Garrison, Miss Laughlin, Miss McClelland.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Standing Committees Appointed—Attempt to Elect a Street Commissioner—Four Ballots and No Choice—Question of Property Taxation—New Act of Assembly Proposed—Depositories Elected.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon. The standing committees for the year were announced, but the most of the time of the session was taken up in the attempt to select a Street Commissioner.

SELECT BRANCH

was called to order soon after two o'clock by the President, Dr. A. H. Gross.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. Shipton called up the resignation of Mr. John R. McCune and moved its acceptance, stating that Mr. McCune could not attend. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Ballantine presented a resolution of exoneration of a citizen from taxes on account of extreme poverty, which was referred to the Finance Committee. Other petitions of asimilar character were referred to the same committee.

JOINT SESSION.

Councils now went into joint session for the purpose of chosing three depositories of the city funds.

Mr. Negley, of C. C., occupied the chair and called for the opening of bids for safe keeping of city funds. The clerks opened and read the following bids on daily balances:

	Per cent.
Smithfield Saving Bank	4
Duquesne Bank	5
Pittsburgh Savings Bank	5 1-16
United States Bank	4
United Savings Bank	6¼

Mr. Fulton moved that the three highest viz: The Duquesne Bank, the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, and the United Savings Bank be chosen.

Questions were asked as to whether the banks named were incorporated, or individual liability banks. It was stated that the stockholders were individually liable.

The ordinance under which the contract was to be let was read from the Controller's communication submitting the bids.

DEPOSITORIES CHOSEN.

Mr. R. B. Brown asked caution in the matter of chosing depositories, and said in these times it was very necessary to see that the best institutions were selected. If times got any worse and the banks had their money tied up so as not to be recoverable on time, the city might be put in as bad a position or worse than one year ago.

It was held by several members that the only business now was to select the three highest bidders, and it was then the business of the Finance Committee to see that ample security is given.

The motion of Mr. Fulton was then put and carried, without dissent.

The President now announced their appointments upon Standing committee, premising that much of the business heretofore referred to the Finance Committee would hereafter be ruled as belonging to the Committee on Claims and Accounts.

[The committees are published elsewhere.]

BALLOTING FOR A STREET COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Rafferty took the floor upon the question of election of a Street Commissioner in place of H. C. Spreen, and moyed its postponement until the Street Committee could be heard from. He believed that some of the districts could be consolidated, and an election to this vacancy was not needed.

Mr. Goldthorpe was in favor of retrenchment, but did not wish all of it from the South Side.

After some further discussion, a motion was made to proceed with the election of a Commissioner to fill the vacancy.

Nominations were then declared in order, and the following gentlemen were named:

John G. Connor, William Kerr, Job Wareham, Charles Ott, Kinsley T. O'Connor, Robert McMahon, John A. Schuck, J. G. Goldthorpe, John C. Gray and Andrew Schober.

On the first ballot Mr. Ott had 29 votes, Mr. J. G. Connor 27, Mr. O'Connor 16, Mr. Wareham 13 and the others 5 and under, two of them having no vote at all.

On a second ballot, J. G. Connor had 37 votes, Ott, 30, and O'Connor 23.

Sixty votes, or a majority of the whole number being necessary to a choice, all but the three candidates were dropped and a third ballot was proceeded with. It stood as follows: J. G. Connor 39, Ott, 34, O'Connor 31.

The fourth ballot showed Connor 41, Ott, 31, and O'Connor 32, but before it was announced changes were made putting the figures 42, 32 and 30 respectfully.

A motion to strike from the list all but the two highest was carried, but a moments reflection caused members to see that it was against the interests of their friends and objections were made. After some trouble and confusion, by a call of the ayes and nays, the motion was reconsidered.

A motion was then made to adjourn but it failed and the question again coming upon the dropping of the lowest men. It was again carried.

The motion to adjourn was now renewed and put and Major Negley peremptorily decided it carried, and left the chair abruptly. The general impression was that the motion did not prevail.

Select Council resumed business, and,on motion of Mr. Aiken, the action of joint session was ratified.

Mr. Hay presented a petition of property holders on Washington avenue asking to be released from assessment for Brownsville avenue improvement.

Mr. Litell offered the following, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

WHEREAS, Business, manufacturing and employment continue so depressed that it is almost impossible for large numbers of our citizens to raise means to pay their taxes,

Resolved, That the committees entrusted with the disbursements of money, reduce their demands and expenditures to the smallest amount required to meet the urgent and real necessities of the city.

Mr. Allison thinks the City Attorney was now engaged in the preparation of a proposed act of Assembly relative to assessments upon property. It would be necessary for Councils to act upon the proposed bill, and upon motion of Mr. Aiken it was made the special order of the day at the next meeting, Monday.

[We understand that for taxable purposes it is proposed to divide the city into three districts, viz: city, suburban, and farming lands.]

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council met at two o'clock and was called to order by the President, Mr. Negley.

Mr. Fox presented two ordinances regulating the city printing and the printing of the Municipal Record. Referred to the Printing Committee.

Mr. Fox, resolution requiring the City Attorney to codify all the city ordinances and laws of the State relative to the city of Pittsburgh, and have them printed and bound in one volume. Passed.

Also, resolution requesting the Street Commissioner to report upon the opening of Smallman street. Referred.

Mr. Negley, petition for damages sustained by the raising of the grade of Hazelwood avenue. Referred to Committee on Claims and Accounts.

Mr. West, resolution for a proclamation for election of a Common Councilman from the Twenty-fourth ward. Adopted.

Also resolution providing that all appeals for refunding overpaid taxes shall be accompanied by a full statement of assessments and the amount of overassessments. Adopted.

Also, resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to prepare a bill for the Legislature, abolishing the Board of Revision at the expiration of the term of the present Board. Adopted.

Also, resolution authorizing the printing of two thousand copies of a pamphlet containing a list of city officers and the standing committees of Councils.

Pending action on the above, Common Council repaired to the chamber of Select Council, to meet that body in joint session.

At the close of the joint session Common Council transacted the following business:

Mr. West's resolution in regard to printing pamphlets, &c., was passed.

Mr. Foley, petition for change of lines of Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth wards. Referred.

Also, for sidewalks in Thirty-fifth ward. Referred.

Mr. Rowswell, resolution for election for Councilman from the Twelfth ward, to fill a vacancy. Passed.

The following unfinished business was acted upon:

Ordinance for the construction of an eighteen-inch pipe sewer on Washington street, from Wylie to Washington avenue. Passed.

Mr. West called up the report of the Committee on appeals, accompanied by resolutions refunding certain overpaid taxes.

Mr. Fulton moved that all the remaining unfinished business be laid over till next meeting. Carried.

New business was then declared in order, when Mr. Fulton presented a resolution authorizing the Controller to issue his certificate to the Mayor for a warrant for the payment of the wages of certain laborers employed by late Street Commissioner Spreen. After amendment that each account must be probated, the resolution passed.

Adjourned.

Bishop Scarborough.

At a meeting of the Pittsburgh Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in Calvary church, East Liberty, on the 7th of January, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary *pro tem.* directed to forward a copy to the principal papers of Pittsburgh, with request to publish:

WHEREAS, In the providence of God, the Rev. Dr. Scarborough, our Dean, has been called to assume the Episcopate of New Jersey,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Pittsburgh Convocation, while congratulating him on the high honor conferred on him, and wishing him all blessing and success in his new office, desire hereby to express our sincere regret at the sundering of the tie which has so long and so pleasantly bound us together.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Appointments of Committees for 1875.

We publish below a full list of the members of the various standing committees of Pittsburgh Councils, as announced yesterday by the Presidents of the respective branches:

FINANCE.

SELECT.
John Shipton,
Edward House,
David Aiken, Jr.,
James Littell,
C. S. Fetterman,
R. H. Negley,
T. B. Atterbury,
T. S. Bissell,
B. Rafferty,
J. B. Murray,
John D. Scully,
J. B. Brown,
John Chislett,
R. S. Waring,
Wm. McClurg,
B. Darlington.

COMMON.
W. W. Thompson,
W. J. Flinn,
W. D. West,
P. D. Parchment,
John A. Fox,
Chas. Meyran,
J. H. Glass,
Wm. F. Aull,
Ferdinand Smith,
John Semple,
Wm. Kerr,
P. W. Seibert,
S. P. Fulton,
F. Hogle,
John Torrence,
D. B. Morrison,
R. A. Conway.

STREETS.

SELECT.
Robert Liddell,
J. Ahl,
R. Rafferty,
John Pfeifelich,
H. F. Dannells,
H. Darlington,
T. S. Bissell,
Wm. Doyle,
Wm. McClurg,
W. L. Taylor,
H. Metzgar,
J. D. McFarland,
J. G. Weldon,
W. J. Moore,
A. A. Arnholt,
J. D. Buckley,
Fred. Schlib,
J. W. McGimpsey.

COMMON.
S. P. Fulton,
John Torrence,
J. C. Reilly,
E. Bindley,
W. J. Flinn,
Samuel Mears,
H. Wainwright,
C. A. Boucher,
James Royd,
W. J. Finnerty,
Hiram Frank,
M. M. Felker.

GAS LIGHTING.

SELECT.
Jno. Shipton,
Lewis Shell,
Jos. Spahr,
S. H. Goldthorpe,
H. Howard,
C. Evans,
J. G. Weldon.

COMMON.
John Knowland,
A. Fox,
D. B. Morrison,
Hiram Frank,
David Robinson,
J. Kurtz,
Robert Young,
D. Pauline,
J. Chalfant.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

SELECT.
M. A. Arnholt,
R. Smith,
Thos. Kernan,
Theodore Kestner,
H. J. Knapp,
R. S. Bay,
Richard Perry.

COMMON.
John Semple,
F. Hogle,
F. H. Pauline,
John Hughes,
H. E. Wainwright,
John Robbins,
Hiram Frank,
M. M. Felker.

ORDINANCES.

SELECT.
Wm. Anderson,
J. Ahl,
Geo. Wolfe,
L. Liddell,
S. Barckley,
John G. McConnell,
W. J. Moore,
James Kerr.

COMMON.
W. W. Thompson,
S. P. Fulton,
H. D. Rolfe,
H. E. Wainwright,
John Knowland,
C. L. Powers,
Chas. Meyran,
R. H. Conway.

SURVEYS.

SELECT.
C. S. Fetterman,
Jno. Harrison,
J. S. Atkinson,
John Chislett,
R. H. Negley,
R. E. Breed,
J. B. Murray,
Jno. O'Neil,
J. Hunter Jones,
R. S. Waring.

COMMON.
W. F. Aull,
C. A Boucher,
P. Laughran,
P. D. Parchment,
P. W. Seibert,
John Robbins,
F. Hogle,
L. J. Shaltenbrand,
Leonard Smith,
John Hughes.
Wm. Bell.

ROADS.

SELECT.
H. Howard,
T. S. Mitchell,
Henry Metzgar,
Jno. G. MacConnell,
C. Evans,
R. E. Breed.

COMMON.
W. F. Aull,
P. Connelly,
P. D. Perchment,
Hiram Frank,
D. B. Morrison,
John Semple,
P. W. Seibert.

MARKETS.

SELECT.
A. H. Ahlborn,
William Doyle,
Thomas Kernan,
William Kerr,
John Musgrave,
Theo. Kestner,
Jacob Kuebler.

COMMON.
E. Bindley,
W. J. Flinn,
Thomas Rowswell,
William Kerr,
James Boyd,
P. Connelly,
P. Foley,
John Cuthbert.

CITY PRINTING.

SELECT.
J. S. Atkinson,
Anthony Meyer,
John Froelich,
Richard Perry,
R. A. Arnholdt,
Fred. Schlid,
J. P. Epping.

COMMON.
J. A. Fox,
P. W. Seibert,
P. Foley,
John Semple,
M. M. Felker,
E. H. Pauline,
William Bell,
Ferdinand Smith.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

SELECT.
John Shipton,
J. Guy McCandless.

COMMON.
J. B. Glass,
Thomas Rowswell,
H. D. Rolfe,
C. L. Powers.

BRIDGES.

SELECT.
R. Smith,
Geo. Holliday.

COMMON.
H. D. Rolfe,
John Cuthbert,
Leonard Smith,
L. J. Shaltenbrand,
J. Kurtz.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

SELECT.
J. B. Epping,
T. T. Bates.

COMMON.
John Cuthbert,
W. J. Finnerty,
C. A. Boucher.

PITTSBURGH, January 11, 1875.

By virtue of the law in such cases made and provided, and Section 3, of ordinance entitled Committees' City Code, page 236, the following committee is hereby elected and appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine and settle the accounts of all city officers, and make report thereof to Councils, viz: R. E. Breed, J. B. Glass, John Torrence.

Each of the said Committees shall meet within ten days from this date, at the office of the City Clerk (at a time to be fixed by the person first named on the Committee of the Council, where such Committee by rule is required to report) not later than two o'clock P. M. of the day fixed, and shall organize by the selection of one of their number as Chairman; and shall proceed at least one stated meeting during each month.

A. H. GROSS,
President Select Council.
WM. B. NEGLEY,
President Common Council.
JANUARY 11, 1875.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Deaths in Pittsburgh the Past Week.

Dr. W. Snively, the attentive Physician of the Board of Health, makes the following report of deaths during the week ending January 9, 1875:

Alcoholism, 1; accident by burn, 1; accident by fall of derick, 1; asthma, 2; congestion of brain, 1; bronchitis, acute, 2; bronchitis, capillary, 3; consumption, 4; convulsions, 3; dentition, morbid, 1; diabetes, 1; enteritis, 2; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 8; puerperal fever, 1; gastro enteritis, 1; heart disease, not specified, 1; congestion of liver, 1; malformation of heart, 1; old age, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; old age, 2; premature birth, 1; purpura hemorrhagica, 1; pneumonitis, 6; peritythplitis, 1; rheumatism, acute, 1; syphilis, congenital, 1; ulceration of stomach and bowels, 1; whooping cough, 1; total, 56.

Of these 51 were white and 5 colored persons. The social relations were: Married, 11; single, 33; widowers, 2. Natives of Pittsburgh, 35; other parts of the United States, 9; England, 1; Germany, 5; Ireland, 3; Italy, 1; Wales, 1; not stated, 1. The ages were: Under one year, 19; from 1 to 5 years, 6; from 2 to 5 years, 8; from 5 to 10 years, 3; from 15 to 20 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 1; from 30 to 40 years, 3; from 40 to 50 years, 3; from 60 to 70 years, 3; from 70 to 80 years, 1; from 80 to 90 years, 1; from 90 to 100 years, 1.

The following cases of infectious diseases were reported during the week: Scarlet fever, 10; measles, 3; typhoid fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; varioloid, 1; total, 17.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

The number of deaths reported by Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, for the week ending last Saturday, is twenty-eight, from the following causes: Consumption, 2; pneumonia, 2; diphtheria, 3; scarlet malignant, 2; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid pneumonia, 1; typhoid fever, 1; cerebritus, 1; enteritis, 1; pleurisy, 1; paralysis of bladder, 1; catarrh, 1; purpura hemorrhage, 1; nervous prostration, 1; chronic bronchitis, 1; whooping cough, 1; epilepsy, 1; lung disease, 1; lung fever, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 1; asthma, 1; pericarditis, 1; senille catarrh, 1. White, 27; colored, 1; males, 14; females, 14.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Election of Directors Yesterday.

Many of the Insurance companies of the two cities held elections for directors yesterday, and the result is given below. There was a large attendance of stockholders, generally, and as the dividends were, in most cases, very handsome, the utmost good feeling naturally prevailed. Following are the names of companies with the directors chosen for the year:

PITTSBURGH.

M. AND M. COMPANY—James I. Bennett, A. E. W. Painter, John W. Chalfant, Robt. Lea, I. C. Pershing, William Walker, Mark M. Watson, John Wilson, Henry A. Weaver, Joseph Walton, C. W. Batchelor, S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Geo. W. Hailman.

PEOPLE'S COMPANY.—James Herdman, Wm. VanKirk, Charles Arbuckle, Samuel McCrickart, Jared M. Brush, John E. Parke, Capt. John L. Ehoads, C. B. Shea, John Farrell, O. P. Scaife, Wm. F. Lang, John F. Dravo.

BEN FRANKLIN COMPANY.—Henry Irwin, Geo. K. Budd, Simon Drum, Wm. M. Stewart, Joseph Lautner, Jacob Franz, J. B. Smith, Gottlieb Faas, Jacob Rush, John A. Scott, J. S. Slagle, S. H. Geyer, R. R. Mowry, M. D., Joseph Craig, Adam Bepler.

GERMAN FIRE COMPANY.—C. Hoeveler, C. Barchfield, A. Groetzinger, Jos. Lang, H. E. Weith, Anthony Meyer, J. W. Tim, H. Havekotte, H. Herr, F. Linke, Chas. F. Schwarz, H. Dallmyer.

ALLEGHENY COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—John Irwin, Jr., Capt. Wm. Dean, Harvey Childs, C. G. Hussey, Chas. Hays, R. L. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Capt. J. T. Stockdale, Theo. H. Nevin, Hugh S. Fleming, Jas. S. McCord, Geo. W. Cochran.

UNION COMPANY—James H. Hopkins, A. G. Cuhbuge, G. Stengel, J. C. Lapps, John Evans, Jacob H. Walter, Louis Morganstern, Wm. Halpin, Charles A. Colton, Charles Meyran, Geter G. Shidle, Wm. Douglass.

COMMERCIAL COMPANY—Henry Irwin, Jr., Capt. Wm. Dean, Harvey Childs, C. G. Hussey, Chas. Hays, R. L. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Capt. J. T. Stockdale, Theo. H. Nevin, Hugh S. Fleming, Jas. S. McCord, Geo. W. Cochran.

UNION COMPANY—James H. Hopkins, A. G. Cuhbuge, G. Stengel, J. C. Lapps, John Evans, Jacob H. Walter, Louis Morganstern, Wm. Halpin, Charles A. Colton, Charles Meyran, Geter G. Shidle, Wm. Douglass.

Counsel for plaintiff, Messrs. S. Schoyer Jr., and George P. Hamilton, filed ten exceptions to the report of the Master, the most material of which are: That he erred in finding as a matter of law that defendants' road, as located, is authorized by act of Assembly; that he erred in finding that defendants might locate their road at any point west of Edgewood Station; that having found, as a fact, that the road, as now located, involved the total destruction of plaintiff's property, in respect of the uses intended, he ought to have found as matter of law that defendants had no right to enter upon the property; that he erred in deciding that the road was or could be of public utility in the conveyance of coal only; that he erred in finding the road of public utility in any respect; that he erred in deciding that the charter of plaintiff, as authorized by law, in respect to the description of the *terminus a quo*, and that the Master erred in reporting the form of a decree that the bill of complainants be dismissed at their cost.

The argument was opened by Mr. Schoyer for the plaintiff, followed by Mr. John Dalzell and Mr. Acheson for the defendants, and was closed by Mr. Hamilton for the plaintiff. The speeches were lengthy, the several points involved being discussed fully, and with considerable warmth and energy on both sides. At the close, the Court took charge of the papers.

THE P. V. & C. RAILWAY.

Stockholders' Annual Meeting—Reports of Officers—Election of Directors.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway held their annual meeting yesterday.

D. P. Corwin, Esq., Secretary, reported that the receipts from all sources for 1874 exceed 1873 $60,943 39.

Mr. Wm. J. Rose, General Freight and Passenger Agent, reported that the earnings of his department for the year 1874 were as follows:

Passengers	$ 73,185 37
Freight	41,145 98
Total	$120,331 35

The number of passengers carried was 284,396, freight tonnage 90,927 tons, the classification of which is as follows:

	Tons.
Iron and iron ores	34,500
Bituminous coal	7,827
Merchandise and manufactures	5,032
Stone and lime	7,827
Agricultural products	1,739
Miscellaneous articles	2,636
Coke	5,577
Live stock	497
Total	90,927

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the years 1873 and 1874:

Bank Elections.

Directors were elected yesterday in several of our city banks as noted below:

MARKET BANK, No. 6 Diamond, formerly the Weekly Savings Bank.—Jos. H. Gourley, Thos. Holland, H. J. Hackstieser, H. Langkamp, J. Guy McCandless, M. D., P. Ommert, Jacob H. Walter, Geo. Wolf, S. A. Hill, Thos. Gamble, J. H. Johnston, H. Smith.

DUQUESNE BANK.—Wm. G. Johnston, Wm. Douglass, James Shidle, James McKay, M. Munhall, W. R. Boggs, Joseph Shallenberger, Edward Bindley, S. M. Fulton, Thos. J. Gallaher.

UNITED STATES BANK.—D. Z. Brickell, A. M. Cavitt, J. B. Smith, S. L. Neeb, W. H. Hagan, A. C. Patterson, Jacob Phillips, J. B. Anjier, Robt. Armstrong, Joseph M. Stone, A. C. Wilson, N. P. Reed, O. H. P. Williams.

PENN AVENUE TRUST COMPANY.—Messrs. John Welsh, Robert Liddell, Wm. Ferrenson, John Robbins, John J. Torley, G. J. Rowley, J. B. Hill, J. Kurtz, Alexander Black, Thos. Rowswell, Wm. H. Berger, Wm. Sheaffer, John McKelvy.

NATION BANK, ALLEGHENY.—Messrs. Arthur Holson, James McIrier, John A. Myler, Frederick D. Eshelman, Alfred Slack, C. C. Boyle, C. R. Sanderson, J. H. Elton, J. K. Brown.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Concord Savings bank, Butler county. An argument on an injunction fixed for the 26th inst., and in the meantime restraining Lane Bros., execution creditors, from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Collins Bros., bankers, Titusville. Hearing on rule to show cause why specifications of objections to bankrupts' discharge should not be stricken off to the last Tuesday of February next.

Chambers O. Gamble, of Butler, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Shafer.

Wm. T. Richardson, assignee, &c., vs. J. W. Bonita *et al.* Rule on defendants to show cause why judgment should not be entered for want of a sufficient affidavit of defense.

An order was made on Tack Brothers and Tack Brothers & Co., against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 9th inst., to appear and show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupts, and made returnable on next Saturday.

A number of unimportant motions were disposed of.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Watterson vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $9,342 25.

The Pittsburgh National Coal and Coke Company vs. F. Levey; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for $183 70.

Mary Schiebringer vs. Max. Lutzkuss; an action to recover broker's commission for the sale of mortgages. Jury out.

Henry Shupe vs. George Emerick. On trial before Judge Stowe. The action is brought to recover money loaned.

Wesley Squires vs. Fulton & Co., garnishees of Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. Judgment ordered to go out against garnishees in the sum of $268 26 with interest from date of verdict noted above.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

In the case of C. S. Black vs. W. H. McClelland, an action for damages for the loss of an eye, Judge Ewing delivered the charge to the jury, and it went out.

In the case of the North American Oil and Mining Company, for use of T. H. Macy, vs. the Ardesco Oil Company, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $4,672 73. Defendants' counsel made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.

In the case of Philip Blaton vs. the Nation Trust Company, defendant's counsel made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Sentences were imposed yesterday as follows:

John Welsh, convicted of rape, on oath of Anton Kirsch, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of thirteen years.

Mary Stahlder, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and sent to the Workhouse for one year.

W. Reynolds, convicted on oath of D. M. Armer of obtaining goods under false pretenses, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs and was sent to the Workhouse for two years. On oath of W. J. Sheriff, charging him with the same offense, Reynolds was sentenced to pay a similar fine and costs and sent to the Workhouse for the same period.

Jury trials were resumed, and the following cases disposed of:

Peter Reitzel and Renzie Skoutzie, two Italian coal miners, were tried for the larceny of a lot of tools, charged on oath of W. T. Baines. The defendants were found not guilty.

Commonwealth vs Stephen Joice, indicted on oath of Thomas L. Williams for the larceny of coal from the cars of David Jones & Son. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Herman L. Casper, indicted on three charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Louis Adler, Julius Adler and Penrose Fleisher. On trial.

In the case of Wm. McGinniss, indicted for assault and battery, a *nolle pros.* was allowed. Also in the case of M. S. Hulings, charged by John T. Natcher with assault and battery.

CHAPLAIN MCCABE gives his rich and racy lecture on the "Bright Side of Libby Prison," at Beaver College, this evening. The Chaplain was incarcerated in "Old Libby" and can a "tale unfold" that is intensely interesting. He is a charming singer, and will sing on the occasion some of his choice pieces. President Taylor is expecting a "rousing" time and a full house.

THE EDGEWOOD RAILROAD.

Argument Upon the Exceptions to the Master's Report.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 2, before Judges Kirkpatrick and White, an argument was heard yesterday, upon the exceptions to the report of the Master, D. D. Bruce, Esq., in the case of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb vs. the Edgewood Railroad Company. The findings of the Master were published at the time the report was presented to the Court. Both parties to the suit filed exceptions, all of which were overruled by the Master, and upon these the Court is now asked to pass.

The defendant Company, through their counsel, Messrs. Hampton, Dalzell and M. W. Acheson, filed exceptions, eight in number, to the report of the Master. The principal objections were: That the Master erred in finding that the plaintiff (the Deaf and Dumb Institution), was the legal owner of the land taken by the railroad; that he erred in finding that the road would not be of public use with reference to certain purposes; that he erred in finding that the only extension or branch of the road, feasible or germain to the interests of the main line, would be by a branch through the coal field, and for the sole purpose of transporting the coal when mined, and the carrying of persons and property connected with that business; that he erred in finding that the only object and purpose of the road was to transport the coal of the Hampton Coal Company, and such other coal as they might reach by branch roads; that he erred in finding that the construction of the road over plaintiff's land rendered it unfit for buildings for an institute for deaf and dumb; and that he erred in finding that the Deaf and Dumb Institute ever fixed upon any location for its buildings.

Counsel for plaintiff, Messrs. S. Schoyer Jr., and George P. Hamilton, filed ten exceptions to the report of the Master, the most material of which are: That he erred in finding as a matter of law that defendants' road, as located, is authorized by act of Assembly; that he erred in finding that defendants might locate their road at any point west of Edgewood Station; that having found, as a fact, that the road, as now located, involved the total destruction of plaintiff's property, in respect of the uses intended, he ought to have found as matter of law that defendants had no right to enter upon the property; that he erred in deciding that the road was or could be of public utility in the conveyance of coal only; that he erred in finding the road of public utility in any respect; that he erred in deciding that the charter of plaintiff, as authorized by law, in respect to the description of the *terminus a quo*, and that the Master erred in reporting the form of a decree that the bill of complainants be dismissed at their cost.

The argument was opened by Mr. Schoyer for the plaintiff, followed by Mr. John Dalzell and Mr. Acheson for the defendants, and was closed by Mr. Hamilton for the plaintiff. The speeches were lengthy, the several points involved being discussed fully, and with considerable warmth and energy on both sides. At the close, the Court took charge of the papers.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE ice in the Allegheny is seven inches in thickness. Ice cutters are harvesting the crop.

JOHN GARBY, vagrant, was yesterday sent to the Workhouse for ninety days by Mayor Phillips.

THE révival meeting at the First Methodist Church will be continued during the present week.

THE Allegheny Postoffice was lighted with "tallow dips" yesterday, the gas pipes having been frozen up.

THE new mills of Jones & Laughlins, in Brown